The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,078 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
*L CARTHAGE ...	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	.....23rd Aug.
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	.....30th "
*L MASSILIA....	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	..... 6th Sept.
MASSAM.....	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	.....13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	.....23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2720	500	R. Haselwood	.....30th "
*L BALLARAT.	4752	910	P. S. Tomlin	..... 7th Oct.
MAURITANIA..	3934	600	W. J. Nantes	.....14th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA..	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	...19th August.
HYDASPES...	2984	500	G. Scrivener	....2nd Sept.
VERONA.....	3116	600	F. Speck	.....16th "
ANCONA.....	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	.....30th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent. P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	....20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO...	5,000	800	.....10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000.....	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Seascon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
ELEKTRA .....P. Morea		4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR(new)	C. Bechtinger..	4,600	650	7th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich..	4,600	650	7th Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 180

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE..	L. Lemessich ...	4,600	650	14th Sept.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Seascon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HISTORY

OF

THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 18, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA ...	2880..	On or about 3rd September, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
July 11, 1887. : Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,

BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.

CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

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FISHING TACKLE.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted Silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CAMP KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

CAMP FURNITURE.
CAMP BEDS.
WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS.
TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX.
UNIFORM CASES AND COURIER BAGS.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
WARREN'S COOKING POTS.
ANTEENS.
COOKING STOVES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER BOTTLES.
DRINKING CUPS.
SPIRIT FLASKS.
MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
DRESSING CASES, SOLID LEATHER.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

of the highest quality.

MEDICINE CHESTS.
CLINICAL AND POCKET THERMOMETERS.
BRAND'S PREPARATIONS.
CHOLERA TINCTURE.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
SMOKED AND TINTED EYE-PRESERVERS.
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QUININE.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

DRUGS.

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SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

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WINES AND SPIRITS.

SUNDRIES.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

		Rs. a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's.....each		6 8
Do. do.	Cork-handled gent's "	7 8
Do. do.	Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ..... "	14 0
Do. do.	Champion match, Plain strung..... "	9 8
Do. do.	do. double strung "	11 8
Do. do.	do. cork handled. "	10 8
Do. Treacher's	"Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern..... "	10 0
Do.	The Demon Slazengers ..... "	12 8
Do.	The Victor Forhams ..... "	12 8
Do.	Ayres' Champion..... "	12 12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle ..... "		2 0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India-Rubber ..... "		1 0
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls ..... "		1 0

	Rs. a.
BALLS, best India-Rubber, Enamelled, Regulation .....Per dozen	5 0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size ..... "	8 8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do. "	9 8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced. "	12 0
Do. Ayres' do. ..... "	12 0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½ Regulation Club	11 8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ..... "	7 8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles..... ...Per pair	10 0
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case.....	47 8

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.

Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS

LAWN TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced

Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE. SPORTING AMMUNITION. CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE Finest, Purest, and Most Neutral Transparent Soap manufactured. Its action on the Skin being most refreshing, yielding with ease an abundant and pleasant Lather.

Per Box of three large Tablets	Re. 1-4 ; per dozen boxes	Rs. 13-8
Medium Size Wash Balls, each	Re. 1 ; per dozen "	Rs. 10
Large do. do. do.	Re. 1-4 ; per dozen "	Rs. 13-8
Shaving Sticks	As. 10 ; per dozen "	Rs. 6-8

AGENTS.—KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF COATS,

GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs. 36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 10	11	12	13	14

Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FOOTBALL & POLO KIT.

THORPE AND CO.

JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—		
Black and Royal Blue	5 8	each.
Black and Amber...		
Black and Scarlet.		
Navy Blue...		
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes ...	6 8	"
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—		
Amber and Black...	11 8	"
Navy and Scarlet...		
Scarlet, Orange and Black		
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	3 12	pair.
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	3 12	"
White Cashmere Mufflers	3 8	each
Honeycomb	2 12	"
Black and Amber Silk Squares...	7 8	"
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7 8	"
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2 8	"
Black and Amber Ties	1 12	"
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk ...	8 8	"
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk	8 8	"
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12 8	"
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0	"
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk	30 0	"

THORPE & Co.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA, No. 1, East Street, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE.

COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Will never again occur. No reasonable offer refused.

The LIQUIDATOR of

MESSRS. BARTON & Co., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION.

IS READY TO DISPOSE OF

THE WHOLE OF THE STOCK FOR CASH

AT UNHEARD OF REDUCED PRICES.

The public are invited to inspect the goods consisting of FANCY ARTICLES, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, ALBUMS, JEWELLERY, ENAMELLEDWARE TATIONERY by De La Rue, OILMANSTORES, &c., &c., &c.

BARTON & Co., Ld., IN LIQUIDATION

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.

ROENISCH, Dresden.

COLLARD AND COLLARD,

PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.

KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

HERMITAGE

A VERY CHOICE AUSTRALIAN WINE, between a Burgundy and a Claret, Rs. 12 per doz.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

POONA—Camp and City.

BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY LINE STEAMER.

CITY of CANTERBURY, for LIVERPOOL. Passengers are requested to be on board in PRINCE'S DOCK by noon, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	per dozen. Rs. a.
Cossart Gordon & Co.'s Madeira, Choice Reserve..	28 0
Do. do. Old Particular ...	25 0
Do. do. Selected	22 0
A Dreher's German Beer, Quarts	6 0
Do do Pints	3 8
Catto's Old Highland Whisky	23 0

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of GEORGE ST. PATRICK LAWRENCE GIBSON, late an Officer in the Bombay Forest Department, European, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 13th day of July, 1887, and Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, was granted on the 4th day of August, 1887, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to WILLIAM HENRY PROPERT, a member of Her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, the sole executor named in the said Will, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said William Henry Propert, on his behalf, at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses, and the Particulars of their Claims, upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 30th day of September, 1887; as after that date the said William Henry Propert, as such Executor, will proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the Claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons, indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said William Henry Propert, as such Executor forthwith.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1887.

HORE, CONROY AND BROWN.
Executor's Solicitors.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1887 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Recognizors and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of KANDAS NARRONDAS who lately traded in his own name and also under the name and firm of MOTICHAND RAGHOONATHDAS and NARONDAS TUMDAS KANDAS, ... } An adjudged Insolvent.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the abovenamed Insolvent ..... } Judgment Creditor.

PURSHOTUMDAS MUNGULDASS and CHOTALAL JUGJIBUN, Trustees of an Indenture of settlement, dated 16th December 1863, and NAVIVAHOO, widow of Candass Narrondass, NURROTUMDASS CANDAS, BABOO CANDAS and MUNGULDAS CANDAS, Representatives of Candas Narondas, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased ..Trustees.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant or sale of immoveable property, dated 30th day of July 1887, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed Judgement Creditor.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 121, New No. 956, Old Survey No. 209 and New Survey No. 1447, with the messuage thereon erected and built, situate in Moombadevi, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 370, which premises are bounded on the North by the public road called the Parel Road, on the East side thereof by the Moombadevi Road, on the West side thereof by or to the land lately belonging to the late firm of Raghoonathdas Ramlal, on the South side thereof partly by premises belonging to the said last mentioned firm and partly by premises in the occupation of the heirs of the said Candas Narrondas, and which premises are now partly in the occupation of the heirs of the said Candas Narrondas and partly in the occupation of Gocouldas Tejpal First Grade Anglo Vernacular School and other tenants, all which said hereditaments and premises were purchased by one of the said Candas Narrondas, now deceased, but are now held by the Trustees of the said settlement of the 16th December 1863

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage thereon, erected and built, situate on Cumballa Hill, within the said Town and Island, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 328, New No. 2153, Old Survey No. 67, New Survey No. 7129 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 2, and which last mentioned premises are bounded on the North side thereof by land belonging to Muncherji Framji Cama, on the East side thereof partly by property belonging to Honourable Itao Saheb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlic and partly by Pedder Road, on the West thereof by public road leading to Umballa Family Hotel, and on the South by land belonging to Muncherji Framji Cama and which the said premises are now in the occupation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott, all which said hereditaments absolutely belong to the Estate of said Candas Narrondas now deceased, but are now held by the Trustees of the said settlement of the 16th December 1863 towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property other than claim involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should, on or before the 2nd day of September 1887, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 12th day of August 1887.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

	1,000	Box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS".	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS".	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS" ...	„ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Half „ 2 ..... „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ 3 ..... „ 25 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

NEW STATIONERY

Received by last Mail,

CAN BE HAD AT

The Bombay Gazette Offices

16, ESPLANADE,

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue...	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP—Albert size	7 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, octavo	7 0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo.....	5 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—Queen's, extra thick ...	5 0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.—Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3 4	„
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2 8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable Note-paper, Cream Laid.....	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality.....	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet.....	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper...	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality ...	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, (cream or azure)	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	„
„ „ No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
YELLOWS.—Superior quality ...	2 8	„
"ADVERTISERS," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	„
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	„
"ADVERTISERS," No. 4, better quality than the above...	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above.....	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished.....	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	„
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick.....	1 4	„
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
"GLOBE, P" square, well-finished Envelope	0 14	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

STATIONERY

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets of superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"ASPLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."

Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

PAREL AMUSEMENT COMMITTEE.

A QUADRILLE PARTY will be given by the above on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, in the Railway Institute, Parel. Dancing to commence at 9 p.m.

Price of admission Rs. 2 to admit one Gentleman and two Ladies.

Tickets to be had at the door or of HONORARY SECRETARY.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Lincar Paper.

THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER of GURGAON is authorised to raise a LOAN of Rs. 50,000 on the Court of Wards Estate of the Jagirdar Proprietor of Farakh Nagar and Sewari. Further particulars may be obtained from, and tenders for the loan may be made to that Officer.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS are prepared to receive at their Office, up to 12 NOON, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY for one year, beginning from 1st September 1887.

Specifications of articles of Stationery required may be obtained on application at their Office.

Tenders must be sealed and headed, "Tender for Stationery."

Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 250; and in case of acceptance of the Tender, a further Deposit of Rs. 250 will be required as security for the fulfilment of the contract.

Messrs. Ralli Brothers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Bombay, 17th August 1887.

THOMPSON'S PATENT SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

CARRIES THOUSANDS DAILY.

Patronised by H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES, And many other Royal Personages.

WRITE for Terms for Erection and Working to Mr. J. H. SAMS, Thompson's Patent Gravity Switchback Railway Company, AMERICAN EXHIBITION, WEST BROMPTON, LONDON.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 53, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 19th August 1887, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 19th August 1887, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 11th, 1887.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 22 OF 1883.

RUGHOONATH GUNESH NAIK of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in a house No.—Kalbadevy Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

GUNGARAM PEERAJI and his wives GUNGABAI and HUMNABAI, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing in Camatepoora Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

AND

LUXUMIBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Raghunath Ganesh Naik deceased ..... Applicant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 20th day of March 1883, it was ordered inter alia that I should pay to the Defendant No. 1 the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees Twenty thousand and Rupees Three hundred and sixty-one and annas four for costs of this suit and Rupees Forty-nine for anticipated costs of execution.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 4th day of April 1887, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say—

I. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon together with all the appurtenances situate, lying and being in the Second Camatepoora Street in the Native Town and Island of Bombay in the Subdistrict of Mazagon, fronting towards the north side thereof and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Miraji Kharsetji, on or towards the west by the property of Suya Tatya Ramoolco, on or towards the north by the said Second Camatecpoora Street, and on or towards the south by the First Camatecpoora Street and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Ameershaw Vallad and subsequently in the occupation of the said Humnabai and Gungabace, wives of Gangaram Peerajee and Gungaram Peerajee, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-six and three-ninth square yards and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under No. 5 and by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 3489.

II. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house erected thereon situate at Second Camatecpoora Street to the north side thereof in the sub-district of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 86, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3515, and admeasuring eight hundred and ninth square yards in area, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Gunoo Sewajee, on or towards the west by the property of Gowlee Sayana Kamati, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the Second Camatecpoora Street aforesaid, and which said premises have for several years past been in the occupation of Mahomed Salem and other tenants and is now vacant.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the date and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the balance of the said decree.

The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of August 1887.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 19th day of August 1887.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

1. Claim of Bhikajee, widow of Dorabjee Sorabjee Mistry, for Rupees five thousand with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from 6th March 1885 till payment less Rupees four hundred already received on account of such interest, under Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th March 1885, and made between the Defendants abovenamed of the one part and the said Dorabjee Sorabjee Mistry and the said claimant of the other part and Rupees thirty six for costs.

2. Claim of Collector of Bombay for Rupees six and pies three for ground rent.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Applicant Luxumibai has obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the said Applicant Luxumibai, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser other than the said Applicant Luxumibai to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale. The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 18th day of July 1887.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Attorneys for Applicant.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO., LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by cash remittance.

NOTICES.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Cylinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS)

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.

For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. ..... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this Extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief, and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co, SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeking that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one journey, and by thousands of Passengers on the stations platforms for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 4. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, where they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Esplanade Row, Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,120,000
RESERVE FUND £390,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWRELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposi Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

The great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting elasticity and tone to the nerves, restoring to vigour, giving both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, also all persons going to the East or to India, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females, at critical stages, as also for those who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOU

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Lecture, by Rev. H. C. Squires, Y. M. C. Association rooms, 8-30 p.m.
Quadrille Party, G. I. P. R. Institute, Parel, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The I. M. S. Patrick Stewart arrived yesterday from Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Iran (s), for Liverpool, Genoa, &c.; and Goalpara (s), Coast and Calcutta.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—An address will be delivered in the lecture hall of the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, at Apollo Bunder, by the Rev. H. C. Squires, at half-past eight o'clock this evening.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALBLESS LEPER HOME.—The honorary secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations:—Mr. Chase (Ahmedabad), Rs. 20; A. C., in memory of his mother, Rs. 20; Mr. Govind Balcrastna, Rs. 5.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—White—Messrs. Craigie (captain), Murray, Wallace, Warner, Dixon and Armstrong *vs.* Black and Yellow—Messrs. Gray (captain), Fenton, Sladen, Summer, and Ker. Play will commence at 5-15 p. m.,

MILL-HANDS' FUND FOR SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.—In common with the rest of the community, the mill-hands and others employed in the mills managed by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit raised a fund among themselves, on the occasion of his being knighted, with the object of commemorating his name. The fund now amounts to Rs. 25,400; but the object to which it is to be applied has not yet been determined upon.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Hindoo female child, aged 2½ years, named Vittabai, the daughter of a mendicant living at Peerkhan Street. On Monday afternoon she was run over by a shigram at Bellasis Road. The child was at once removed to the hospital, where she died from the effects of the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 16th August, 1887, was 471, being 23 less than the preceding week and 95 more than the week ending the 10th August 1886, and 1 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 281 births were reported in the different districts. There were 17 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 25·88. There were 96 deaths from remittent fever, being 7 more than the last week and 11 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 70, 35 and 9 last week, against 61, 27 and 10, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

AN IMPUDENT THIEF.—Janoo Sonoo was yesterday convicted upon two separate charges of theft by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; the one of stealing sundry articles of wearing apparel and Rs. 1 in cash, the property of Dajee Succaram, a groom in the service of Mr. Venayek Pandoorang; and the other of stealing a woollen comforter, valued Rs. 1-8, the property of Gunpat Suddasew, a pleader of the High Court living in the same locality. The complainant in the first case frequently missed articles of wearing apparel. On the 16th inst., the complainant was grooming his master's horse, when he noticed the accused enter the stable and take up a dhotur, at the corner of which was tied a rupee. The accused, on finding he was observed, climbed over the wall and ran away. The complainant raised a cry of thief, and the man was arrested by one of the neighbours with the dhotur in his possession. He was handed over to the police, and on a search being made, the property was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to both, charges, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

STEVENS HOWARD TRIES ANOTHER MAGISTRATE.—Yesterday Stevens Howard appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and applied for a summons against the *Bombay Gazette*. He stated that it was convenient for him to make his application in that Court, as he was living in the locality. He had doubts in his mind whether the Court had jurisdiction to entertain his application regarding certain libellous articles, which had appeared in the issues of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 25th and 29th ultimo, and the 1st, 3rd, 5th and 17th instants. The Magistrate said that as regarded jurisdiction, he could say he had jurisdiction all over the city of Bombay; but according to the recognized and established practice for the disposal of cases in the courts of the three Presidency Magistrates, Howard should make his application to one of the Magistrates sitting in the Fort Police Court, as the printing and publishing office of the *Bombay Gazette* is situated in the Fort Division. The applicant then left the Court.

CONVICTED GOVERNMENT SERVANT.—Shripat Vithal Bokil, Kulkarni of mauze Koregaon, taluka Koregaon, in the Satara Collectorate, having been convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

A GANG OF DACOITS.—Colonel W. H. Wilson, Superintendent of Police, has left for the Junar taluka in quest of a band of dacoits that has been giving considerable trouble to the inhabitants of that place. By way of an inducement, Government has offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of these men.—*Poona Observer.*

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Already acknowledged	3,934	12	6
The Hon'ble Dayaram Gidoomul	20	0	0
Total ...	3,954	12	6

ROADSIDE TREES IN SIND.

WRITING in *Indian Engineering* on the above subject, "G. R. T." says:—"A road with a good avenue of trees is a great desideratum in a hot country, and too much pains cannot be bestowed on attaining perfection in this desirable object. Planting and maintenance of trees in a province like Sind, with a very scanty annual rainfall of 4 to 5 inches, require special treatment. The want of a copious rainfall is fortunately overcome in a great measure by the periodical floods in the river Indus and the facility with which water is conveyed by canals and small trenches to many parts within 2 or 3 feet of the surface of ground. The soil, however, being stiff clay, percolation and absorption of water so advantageous for the growth of plants, found in moorumy and sandy soils in other parts, are reduced to a minimum here. Unless, therefore, water is brought down almost to the very foot of even grown up trees every year, the trees will die for want of nourishment, especially as the subsoil is often dry up to 20 feet from the surface, and below that depth sand with brackish water is met with. The exception to the above rule is in the case of inferior trees native to the soil, such as *Jahoo* or *Lai*, *Kandi* and *Khabal*, which grow in sweet as well as saltish ground and whose roots penetrate deep into the subsoil. These trees abound in parts formerly subject to inundation. The plan adopted in planting and maintaining roadside trees in some towns and suburbs in Sind is as follows:—Cuttings or plants from nurseries are at first planted on roadside as usual at the beginning of the flood season and provided with strong thorn or other high fencing to prevent injury from camels and goats. Watering is then continued twice or thrice a week for about three years. Deep side trenches are at the same time provided and filled with canal water and the process continued in the flood season from year to year even when the trees are grown up. This is necessary, as otherwise the trees will suffer and die either for want of water or from salt subsoil. Mangoes and other trees in the compounds of bungalows are planted round large flat rectangular excavations about 2½ feet deep. These pits are now and then flooded with canal water and thus afford, not only the required nourishment to the plants on their edges, but also yield grass for horses. Trees which grow readily and attain large size are *Peepul*, *Wad*, *Talee*, *Siras*, *Nimb* and *Babul*. The last three supply timber for buildings and carriage wheels; while *Talee* is especially valued for the superior wood it yields for house-furniture. The cost of the *Talee* tree of full growth is often as much as Rs. 50 or 60. A few flower trees, such as *Kanchan*, *Gulmore* and *Amaltas*, planted here and there among other trees, give beauty to the road when they are in blossom in the spring."

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 17th August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·728
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·7
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·9
General Directions of Wind*	WNW, NW, SE, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231
Fall of Rain	0·63
Total fall during month	10·69
.. .. year	65·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Aug..	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasis, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Bapujee Dinanathjee, interpreter, Small Causes Court, who was called on behalf of the defendant as an expert to speak to the suspicious appearance of some of the exhibits put in on behalf of the plaintiffs, was cross-examined by Mr. Jardine. Witness said that on a further examination he would draw no inference against the genuineness of exhibit 98. He had spoken of the remains of a page in one of the books produced by a Kattiawar witness. There were several other half pages in the book, while the corresponding pages on the other side of the book were entire and had been written upon. There were plenty blank spaces in the book in which, had the party wished to fabricate a document, he could easily have written it. The torn page, in the witness's opinion at present, was no argument against the genuineness of the writing on the corresponding page. The soaking through of ink which witness had pointed to as a suspicious circumstance against the genuineness of some of the documents was also to be found in other parts of the book, the writings in which were unimpeachable and unimpeached. Witness admitted that a shade of ink which was observable in many of the documents would be a very slender ground for saying that the documents were forged.

Mr. Jardine: An allegation of forgery is a very serious allegation!

Witness, in further cross-examination, said his examination of the exhibits the other day was a casual one, occupying about a quarter of an hour. Before that he had seen them for about an hour in the Translator's office. Witness remembered giving evidence in the Nassik Will case, which lasted a long time, and in which the plaintiffs sought to impound the will as a forgery. Witness had given his opinion that the will was a forgery; but the Court granted probate of the will.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling: Witnesses' opinions were sometimes wrong and sometimes right. He gave evidence on the case of Banajee Israel, who was charged with forgery, and was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Justice Bayley. Witness also gave evidence in a case heard before Mr. Justice West. Witness stated his impressions regarding the appearance of some of the exhibits in this case. The writing in some places was not only blurred, but was effaced. In places where the writing was clear, there were no stains or marks of water. In one place the page had the appearance of being wetted; and the consequence was that the writing was blurred. In places where the ink had soaked through and the writing was blurred, the page must have been wetted.

To the Court: The reed pen does not become widened by use; and use does not soften it.

Mr. G. W. Terry was called as an expert on behalf of the plaintiff. Witness was for many years superintendent of the School of Art and had experience of different writings; and was called as an expert in Courts. On Wednesday, he spent some five hours in the examination of documents in this case, and had heard the evidence of Mr. Bapujee. The writing of one of the exhibits had faded more and was darker in some parts than in others. Differing in opinion from Mr. Bapujee, witness said there was no suspiciously fresh appearance about exhibit 98. Looking to exhibit 97, which was alleged to have been written twenty-one years ago, witness said the writing began lighter and grew darker towards the end. There was nothing in the appearance of the writing which could enable witness to say that the document was a forgery. The same remark applied to exhibit 96. The smudging of the writing in one instance was no element for suspicion. There was a superfluous word, and it was smudged. Exhibit 92 did not appear to witness a suspiciously fresh document as it did to the witness Bapujee.

In cross-examination by Mr. Starling, witness said he was not acquainted with Gujeratee, but had studied very carefully the different styles of Gujeratee writing.

The evidence in the case closed here.

Mr. Jardine, in making a few remarks upon the rebutting evidence called by the defendant, said that even if his learned friend had succeeded in showing that the documents produced for the plaintiff were not reliable, he (Mr. Jardine) would have attached very little importance to it. There were witnesses who tried to make a little too much of what they had to say. But the defendant (Mr. Jardine contended) had failed to prove anything suspicious. The witness Bapujee could do no more, after all the examination he had made, than say that the documents looked suspiciously fresh. He (Mr. Jardine) attached such little weight to Bapujee's evidence that he had a good mind not to call Mr. Terry, who had been prepared to give evidence for the plaintiff; but as Mr. Terry was in Court, the learned counsel had thought it as well to call him. Mr. Terry stated most distinctly that there was nothing in the appearance of the documents to lead to the inference that they were not genuine; and he had accounted for what were supposed to be suspicious appearances. Of course Mr. Jardine did not mean to impute any improper motives to Mr. Bapujee for the inferences he would have the Court to draw from the appearance of the documents; but it was natural that experts called to prove a certain theory should be pre-disposed to favour it. The learned counsel submitted confidently that there was no reliable evidence to impeach the genuineness of the documents produced for the plaintiff. From a merely singular appearance of the documents the Court could not infer fraud, especially in the absence of motive. The *onus* of proving the alleged custom lay upon the defendant; it was absolutely necessary for him to prove the existence of the custom independently of all other considerations; and he could not turn and say that the plaintiff had failed to prove the existence of a contrary custom. The plaintiff had, although not strictly bound to do so, brought evidence of a contrary custom, not only oral but documentary evidence from the Kattiawar districts and from Cutch. Mr. Jardine asked the Court to admit the documents in question and to deal with them upon their merits.

Mr. Starling, in addressing the Court for the defendant, urged that in this case the Khoja custom as to succession and inheritance had been brought before the Court in a manner in which it had not been attempted to bring it forward before. The important point was whether the proof of the existence of any Khoja custom could affect the clearly-defined Mahomedan law on the subject. Even admitting that the Khojas were governed by the Hindu law as administered in this presidency, the question was by what school or kind of Hindu law were the Khojas governed? Was it the Hindu law as laid down by the Mitakshara, or the law as laid down by the Mayukha? It was an important point for the Court to ascertain, in the first place, what kind of Hindu law it was that governed the Khojas. If there was a well-established custom, that custom could be applied at once to a case as it arose. There was no warrant to declare positively the kind of Hindu law which should be applied to the Khojas, and the next best course, under the circumstances, was to ascertain what law should be held to govern them. Turning to the most ancient Hindu law of partition, the learned counsel said the father was held, according to it, to have the most absolute control over the family estate during his life-time; and that whilst he lived, no partition could be made of the family property. It further appeared that there was no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property; and the father had sole control of the whole. The class of men from whom the Khojas sprung were cultivators, Lohanas and others, in Sind; and there was not the least probability that the Mitakshara was introduced among them, and that the knowledge of it spread among the people. That being the state of Sind, from which some of the Khojas came, the next point to consider was what was the state of affairs with regard to Cutch. The faith of the people had been for centuries half Hindu and half Mussulman; and it was impossible to suppose that the Mitakshara was introduced among them as the law of the land. The proper conclusion to draw was, therefore, that the Khojas were governed by the most ancient Hindu law.

The learned counsel will continue his address this morning.

THE SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS OF EARLY MARRIAGE.

A CALCUTTA paper reproduces from the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine* for July, 1871, an article on "The Earliest Marriageable Age," by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, a medical man of some standing. The writer deals too fully with the physiological aspects of the question to enable us to quote in full what appears to be a very valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject. He, however, pronounces emphatically against the prevalent custom. A correspondent, who calls our attention to the article, says:—"At this time, when young Bengal has run mad in favor of child and premature marriages, and young India generally is going in for them through false notions of patriotism, it is of great importance to know that in 1871—16 years ago—when the question was mooted, educated natives took a view unfavorable to the very system which is now admired. Dr. Mahendralal Sircar is an old medical man; his College for the cultivation of science in Calcutta is a well-known institution, to which Princes, European and Native, have alike give donations. He is an orthodox Hindu, and is popular with both sections of Hindus—heterodox and orthodox."

In the course of his article Dr. Mahendralal says:—

We medical men have nothing to do with sects and sectarianism. We gave our opinion on this momentous subject on true physiological grounds, irrespective of the manner in which they were likely to be received by particular sects or individuals. And it is really irritating to see that such a broad question, affecting the weal and the welfare of the whole Hindu race, should have been viewed by any from any other than the most philanthropic stand-point.

It is beyond our province to say whether legislative interference in such social matters is likely to be beneficial or not. We for ourselves hate coercive legislation. And we would leave such question to be decided by the good sense of the community. All that we want is that the pernicious restraint, which is being exercised by a monstrous custom and a falsely-interpreted religion, be removed.

The advantages of early marriage as urged by its advocates are:—

1. That the marriage being accomplished before puberty is established, all possibility of sexual immorality is prevented; and

2. Facility being offered by it to sexual intercourse just when it ought to begin, the intention of nature in the union of the sexes, namely, reproduction, is fulfilled, so that there would be no possibility of loss to the world from failure of a single birth.

The objections urged, therefore, by the advocates of early marriage against the abolition of the custom, are—1, that it will tend to increase sexual immorality, and 2, cause a negative loss to the world in the shape of failure of birth. Hence parents that neglect to marry their children before puberty are considered to be liable to the sin of murder of unborn human beings that might otherwise have been born! * * * * * * * * * * * * It is not early marriage by itself that we regret so much as early pubescence. Our object is, as indeed it should be, that of all true philanthropists, to endeavour to prevent the development of early pubescence, which leads to such lamentable deterioration of race. And as we have shown, we believe, conclusively, that early pubescence is the result of early marriage. We contend that by striking at the root of the latter we can succeed in preventing the development of the former. So that the dread of the increase of sexual immorality consequent upon the abolition of early marriage, is altogether groundless.

This dread is groundless for other reasons. The development of the sexual instinct, in the human subject, is not immediately consequent upon the development of physical signs. The development is, to a great extent, dependent upon moral training or education, and may be delayed or hastened for a considerable time. We have seen children, who have been born and bred in scenes of sexual immorality, manifest the instinct at an early age, and we have seen grown up females who have been born of parents jealous of their children's morals, remain unconscious of it long after the attainment of physical puberty. So that the objection to the abolition of childmarriages, if earnestly made, would look very little creditable to our social and domestic economy—would in fact show the rotten state of the moral foundation of our society. And this very fact would point to the imperative necessity of the radical reform for which we are contending. Early marriages have led to precocious offsprings, and this state of things must be done away with at once and without hesitation. And in fact, parents ought to be ashamed of themselves if they prove unequal to the task of watching over the morals of their children. Unless they can do that, they are unworthy the name of parents, and should not have made themselves so—an argument in itself powerful in favour of the measure now being discussed.

The second objection is merely sentimental, if not altogether puerile, and would seem to have been based, if at all, upon a mere superficial knowledge of physiology. A deeper acquaintance with it will succeed in removing it altogether. The object of nature, in the union of the sexes, is no doubt the production of offspring for the perpetuation of the species. But in order that the species may be truly perpetuated, it is necessary that the offspring should be healthy. And whatever therefore interferes with the production of healthy offspring must be looked upon as frustrating the intention of nature, and therefore cannot be regarded as the dictate of sound religion. On the contrary, in our humble opinion, it should be condemned not only as unscientific, but because of that, as irreligious likewise.

The only other objection that can be entertained is that the contemplated abolition of early marriage being against a time-honored custom, ingrained in the mind of the Hindu community, as having all the authority of religion, however, false the connection between them may now be shown to be, will be attended with serious social inconveniences, which it will not be possible even for enlightened and educated men to endure. It is not possible to effect a sudden change in the fabric and organization of any society, far less in Hindu society. We admit the force of the objection, and we are therefore, afraid of the consequences of legislative interference, should the legislature consent to interfere. But we do not see any ground of its not interfering when the interference is for a particular section of the community and prayed for by that section.

We would deem it a misfortune to the country if the agitation inaugurated by Babu Keshub Chunder Sen be allowed to subside without its producing the desired effect upon the mind of the community, if the note of warning unanimously given by some of the leading medical gentlemen of Calcutta be unheeded. We know the disastrous effect the custom has produced in the shape of deterioration of race, and it will be culpable perversity on our part, if, informed of the remedy, we fail to apply it through prejudice or pride. The generations that are being born under the present system of things, in the eye of modern science, and even of our own ancient Ayurveda, are no better than abortions and premature births. What can be expected of such human beings, ushered into the world under such unfavourable circumstances? How can they be expected to compete in the hard struggle for existence, not to say, for intellectual and moral superiority? Why talk any longer of education? What can education do with such subjects? Education is merely a directing power. But the energies and the forces must already exist in order that the directing power may succeed in leading them to healthy results.

Our orthodox community, if they are consistent, ought to yield and adopt the contemplated reform. They ought no longer to rest on doubtful and suspicious texts, when the verdict of common sense and physiology is backed by such high authorities as Manu and Dhanwantari. In religious matters the authority of Manu is unanimously acknowledged to be above all. Why then should Vashist'ha and Pait'hinasi have the preference? If our orthodox community really have at heart the extinction of the Hindu race, they could not have invented a surer way of accomplishing their object than what they have done in following the custum of child-marriages. But if they wish that the once glorious Hindu race should re-assert its place in the family of nations, should contribute to the progress and well-being of the whole human race, then they ought to see by the light of science that the custom of early marriage is suicidal in the extreme. We therefore appeal to the patriotism and the philanthropy of our orthodox community. We appeal to their veneration for their Sastras. And we hope that they have not become dead to all the high and holy instincts of human nature. We hope they may yet shake off the shackles of prejudice and superstition which have been lying heavy upon them and preventing them from lifting up their heads in the atmosphere of intellect and morals.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Whatever be the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38 Farringdon-road, London

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 12th August:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd July, stating that the low rate of wharfage fees on cotton results in a low rate of "extra fees" being charged on bales left on the wharf beyond the number of free days allowed, so that it is no object to a merchant to remove his cotton from the wharf, which consequently gets blocked. He therefore recommends that on cotton extra fees be levied at the rate of one wharfage fee for every 24 hours in excess of the free time allowed.

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government, the concluding para. of section 18, page 27 of Bundar table of wharfage fees should be cancelled, and the following substituted:—"After the free days allowed in A, B and C have expired, extra fees on goods, except cotton, will be incurred for every 3 days or part of 3 days at the rate of the wharfage fee to which the goods may be liable, and in the case of D, the extra fee will be incurred for every 48 hours or part thereof. For cotton deposited in the sheds or on the wharf extra fees will be levied at the rate of one wharfage fee for every day in excess of the free time."

Submitted letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 23rd April, offering to charge for the water supplied to the Port Trust Estate on the following terms:—

The whole of the Port Trust Estate to be supplied with Municipal water at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons; this not to include public fountains on roads taken over by the Municipality, or water supplied to leasehold property, and the arrangement to come into force from 1st April 1887, all former and current bills being discharged by the Trustees.

The Municipal Commissioner states that in making this offer he places the Port Trust properties on the same footing as Government and Municipal properties, as far as water supply is concerned.

Submitted statement showing amount charged for water under existing arrangements, and the amount expected to be charged under proposed arrangements.

Resolution.—The Municipal Commissioner's offer may be accepted until further notice. It should be intimated to the Municipal Commissioner that whenever any reduction is made in the charge for water supplied to the public, the Trustees will expect corresponding reduction in the Port Trust rate.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th Aug. 1887.	For week ending 10th Aug. 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	17	13
.. .. out of ..	14	21
.. transported	11	15
.. attended to	1	3

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 9th Aug. 1887.	For week ending 9th Aug. 1886.
Vessels entered	10	13
.. left	9	11
.. remaining in dock	16	16

THE PHYSIQUE OF NATIVES.

THE Rukmabai recusancy case has given prominence to an interesting physiological question: It is the effect of early marriage on physique. The opinion seems to be strong that the effect is a pernicious one. The assailants of early marriage triumphantly appeal to it, as proving the necessity of undoing the custom of the Hindus in this respect: while the defendants seem to wince under it. This was likewise the case when the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen got up an agitation in support of the Brahmo Marriage Act, and several medical gentlemen of Calcutta came forward to back it with their opinions. Among our English rulers the idea seems to be fixed that early marriage is injurious, and publicists are all but unanimous in denouncing the custom in no measured terms. With them, when writing about the Bengalis, there is no such figure of speech as litotes, every epithet must be strong, as strong as language can make it, and every deduction as adverse as possible. There is nothing, however, in the form of reasonable proof in support of idea. Every thing is assumed; every thing believed to be unquestionable; every thing taken for granted. This is subversive of the fundamental principles of all philosophical induction. The physiologist asks for facts, figures and illustrations, and he asks in vain. He is looked upon as a Bœotian, and the star chamber of the literary inquisition of the day is ready to condemn him to an auto da fe. There can be no doubt that the Bengalis are a weak race. Their bones are weak; their muscles flabby; and their nerves toneless. No man in his senses will deny these facts. They are patent to the most casual observer. But the question does not concern those facts; it refers to the causes which have brought them on; and here the enquiry in a scientific spirit has not yet begun. Each disputant has his own theory to defend. One class of social reformers looks to early marriage as the only cause; another to want of flesh-meat and wheat; a third to abstinence from spirituous drinks; a fourth to insufficient clothing; a fifth to absence of gymnastic exercises, and so on. Each has his hobby, and he will ride it to death, but never think of any other. The vegetarian triumphantly exclaims, look at the Irish soldier; he is brought up on potatoes, and he fights better than the beef-eating Briton; or behold the Rajput or the Marhatta, a wheateater, who makes a far better fighting man than the Muhammadans of the plains. The carnivorian has his revenge when he appeals to the beef-eaters of Her Majesty's household; or the fact of the Marhatta and the Rajput having been bond slaves to the flesh-eating Moslems for centuries. In all this the philosophical enquirer finds nothing tangible for the satisfactory solution of the problem before him. It is obvious that physique is the sum total of many factors, and to attempt to single out any one of them as the sole cause is to court failure. History tells us that the most important of the factors is climate, and it governs all. There is no instance on record of, other things being the same, any littoral nation having ever displayed better physique or greater hardihood than one of a higher plain, and the mountaineer has ever domineered over the low-lander. With scarce three millions for her population. Scotland always domineered over the low-land Britons who number twenty millions. Ever and anon the Scotch sallied forth from their mountain fastnesses, and plundered the northern parts of England, and 'Black Douglas' became a name of terror to put English children into sleep. It was only when a Scotch king came to ascend the English throne that the marauding excursions were brought to an end. The Romans, without early marriage and without abstinence from flesh meat, succombed to the Barbarians of the north. The Afghans have ravaged the plains of Persia for ages. The hardy Turanians of the Central Asiatic plateau conquered the Persians, the Arabs, the whole of Africa, and a great part of southern Europe. In all these cases neither food nor the time of marriage had any thing to do with physique. But to confine our attention to India, we have the Marhattas of the Alpine regions of the Ghats more hardy then the Marhattas of the plains, the Rajputs of hilly, rocky, sterile Rajputana are infinitely superior to the people of the Gangetic plain, the people of the higher level of the Gangetic plain superior to those of the lower level; and the Beharites with early marriage are better than the Bengalis. It is observable that in Behar bridegrooms younger than brides are not uncommon. Even in Bengal, with the same food and the same early marriage, the people of Bankura, Beerbhoom and Bhagulpur are greatly superior to those of the littoral of the Hooghly. Nor is the effect of climate perceptible only in those who have been resident in Bengal for many generations; it becomes manifest within a very short time. Transferred to Bengal, the stalwart Punjabi becomes a puny Bengali in one generation; the North Westners become undistinguishable in two generations; and the Marhatta and the Rajput can never preserve their thews and sinews for three generations. And the change in all these cases is not the result of a change in food and marriage, but in climate mainly, if not solely.

Next to climate the most important factor is food. Repeated experiments with the lower animals have shown, that the nature of food has a marked effect on physique. The fact is so well known that it would be a waste of time to discuss it here. There are other factors of more or less potency; but we need not notice them. Suffice it to say, that there is not a title of evidence available to show what particular part each of these factors plays in the economy of the human form; and so long as this want exists, it is futile all to discuss the subject with a view to ascertain the relations that each of them bears to the others. —*Hindu Patriot.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, August 18.)

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Capt from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps,—Lieut E B Penrose, 10th Aug 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col H L Dundas, Assist Adjut Genl; and Surgn-Major S O'Brien Banks, IMS.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieut G F Chenevix-Trench, BC, three months, medical certificate; Col G S Stevens, S C, till 12th July 1887: and Sub-Condr J Aird, Cnd Depty, three months, medical certificate.

The services of Lieut C Tritton, Bo BC, 24th Regt Bo Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The services of Major H Mellis, 17th Bo Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for eight months from date of being struck off duty:—Col R M Lloyd, S C, Comdnt 1st Bo Infy.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S V FitzGerald and Capt L L Fenton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 27th ult.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Col J S D Bolton, Acting Cant Magiste, Poona and Kirkee, and Magiste of the first class is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—Power to require security for good behaviour (Sec 110). Power to try summarily (Sec 260).

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col Bolton to be Magiste in charge of the sub-division of the Poona Dist comprising the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee (including civil limits).

H E in Council is pleased to appoint Col Bolton to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Col Bolton to exercise the powers vested in a Magiste of Police by the said Act.

The Provincial Small Cause Court Act, 1887, and with reference to Secn 40 of the Bo Civil Courts Act, 1869, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Trimbak Bapuji Date to be Clerk of the Poona Cantonment Small Cause Court.

Mr R Courtenay, Acting Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year four months and twenty-one days from 19th Sept 1887, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D Davies has been appointed to act as Dis Sup of Police, Khandesh, during the absence of Major W G W Macbay on privilege leave or till further orders.

The leave without pay granted to Mr C E Coles Dis Sup of Police, Kolaba (on special duty in Egypt) is extended up to 11th May 1888, inclusive

Munshi Menghraj Tharumal, Actg Head Munshi of the Kandiaro Taluka, in the district of Hyderabad is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Hyderabad.

Mr G M Macpherson, Judicial Commissioner in Sind has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Messrs. P. Ryan and Dosabhai Framji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Presidency Magte on the 8th inst.

Mr. J. E. Penton is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police, Shikarpur, during the absence of Mr. F. Austin on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Appaji Hari Brave, Agent of the Chief of Mudhol, is appointed to be a Special Magte and is invested with the powers of a Magiste of the second class in the village of Kumta in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara Dist.

Messrs. W. R. Hamilton and P. Ryan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Presidency Magiste on the 8th inst.

Mr B Robertson, Magiste of the first class in the district of Surat, is invested with additional powers.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mr G M Laiwalla BA First Assist Master Ahmedabad High School acted as Head Master of the school from 22rd April to 21st July 1887 both days inclusive.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussen Ali Akhund, Head Master, Shikarpur High School, is granted six months' leave of absence without pay.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. G. Blathwayt, C.S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 2nd Sept 1887, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E Gov in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S, to act as Coll and Magiste of the district of Kanara, Dist Registrar, Kanara, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kanara Dist, during the absence of Mr C G Blathwayt, C S, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Rajaram Khanderao Vaidya to do duty as Huzur Depy Collr, Ratnagiri; and Mr G Scott to do duty as Dist Depy Collr, Satara.

H E the Govr in Councilis pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date on which Mr H A Acworth, C S delivers over charge of the office of Depty Collr of Salt Revenue till further orders:—Mr T M Cotgrave to act as Depty Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr C Pogson to act as first class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr J H Dickinson to act as second class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr. Jehangir Manekji Kharshedji to act as third class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue; Mr A B Maidment to act as fourth class Assist Collr of Salt Revenue.

Mr G P Millett, Assist Conservr of Forests, first grade, and Dist Forest Officer, Sholapur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 24th inst or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E McCallum, C S, to do duty as Assist Collr, Thana, till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Rango Ramchandra Bhardi to act as Huzur Depy Collr, Satara, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Kashinath Mahadev Thatte or till further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the P W Dept is republished for information:—Mr. N G Priestly, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is promoted permanently as Supernumerary to Class III.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr H W J Bagnell, CS, delivered over and Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Thana, on the 28th ult.

Rao Bahadur Varajlal Parshotamrai delivered over and Mr. Dadabhai Hormasji received charge of the office of the Assist Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, on the 5th inst.

Mr G Carmichael, CS, joined his appointment as Assist Collr, Kaira, on the 4th inst.

Mr G Carmichel delivered over and Mr M P Kharoghat received charge of the office of the Assist Collr, Ahmedabad, on the 4th inst.

Rao Saheb Wasudev Pandurang Late, L.C.E., fourth grade Mamlatdar of Chopda in Khandesh, to be *sub pro tem* third grade Mamlatdar from the 10th July 1887 in consequence of the demise of Rao Saheb Mahadev Pundlik Dharm, late third grade Mamlatdar of Khatav in the Satara District, on the 9th idem.

Surgn-Major P Murphy and Rao B

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCUS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

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TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!—Three fresh consignments of New Season Spring Crop TEAS from Col. HAWES' GARDEN. Price list in to-day's paper front page double column.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

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AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year; including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES & Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 19th inst., the following:—

12 photographic view books of Indore, Cojein, Jodhpore &c. the whole forms very valuable collection of Indian photographs.

47 cases each containing 6 doz. pints Younger's ale.
6 " " " 8 " " "
9 " " " 8 " " Aitchison's "

Also a collection of photographic albums picture frames, gilt chains and brooches, briar wood pipes, Dresden China ware.

Sale to commence at 2 p.m. sharp.

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Tapestry curtains.
Victoria kettles.
Rusen's brown windsor and fancy toilet soaps.
A flour mill by Whitmore and Bunion.
A new imperial billiard table by Thurston.
Two ½ plate photographic sets.
Magic lanterns.
Imitation jewellery.
An ice safe suitable for clubs or messes.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, August 18, 1887.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held on the 31st August, the SYNDICATE will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned on or before that day. Particulars with regard to the Examinerships may be obtained by application to this office.

By Order,
PETER PETERSON, D.Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 18th August 1887.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

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and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

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WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

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WITH

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18.

THE leading feature in the London commercial telegrams to hand this morning is the result of yesterday's biddings for Council Drafts, resulting in Rs. 16,40,000 being taken up on Bombay, and Rs. 3,60,000 on Calcutta at 1s. 5 1-32d., an advance of ¼d. on last week's biddings. In sympathy with this Bar Silver is advanced 1-16d. to 44 7-16d. per oz., and Indian Securities are all higher, Rupee Paper by ¼ in 4 and ⅛ in 4½ per cent., and the Sterling 3½ per cent. loan by ½ to 102. Indian Exchange Bank shares are all as previously quoted.

The Mincing Lane markets are reported unchanged, and there is nothing new in the public telegrams regarding Wheat.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, except for Surats, which were steady with sales of 1,000 bales out of the day's total of 8,000. Good Broach on the spot is quoted 1-16d. dearer, and Fine Omra ¼d., but we question the correctness of the latter quotation. In Americans to arrive a decline of 1-64d. to 1-32d. is quoted, although New York prices remain unaltered both for ready Cotton and futures.

For export we do not hear of any fresh business having been done to-day, the market being quiet at about previous prices. The local Mills have bought 200 bales Bengals at Rs. 145, 100 bales Compta at Rs. 161, and 100 bales Sawginned Dharwar at Rs. 185 per candy.

Crop reports from up-country all speak of too much rain still, but a break is reported from Broach, which may do a great deal of good if it continues.

WHEAT is a trifle firmer to-day locally, one or two export buyers having come out, mainly for Hard Yellow, but also to a small extent for White Pessy. Sellers are asking ½ to 1 anna per cwt. more in consequence, but the demand has nothing of a general character about it, and in the face of advancing Exchange, firmer freights and the absence of any better advices from Home markets, is not likely to result in any permanent rise.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	542 bales.
Wheat	3,168 cwts.
Linseed	1,346 "
Rapeseed	2,147 "
Gingelly	1,563 "
Groundnuts	1,563 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but still steadier than previously. The s. s. Energia is reported to have been fixed for a Timber charter at Rs. 15 per ton. The following are quoted rates:—

	Cotton
Liverpool	Ready 18s. 9d.
London	" 20s. 15s. Weight
Continent or Open Charter	" 17s. 6d. to 18s. 9d. S. W. or C.
Havre	" 16s. 3d. "
Dunkirk	" 17s. 6d. "
Antwerp	" 17s. 6d. "
Marseilles	" 17s. 6d. "
Genoa	" 17s. 6d. "
Trieste, Venice	" 30s. at ex. 2s. "

EXCHANGE has responded to the higher prices paid for Council Drafts in London yesterday by an advance in ready paper of 1-16d. in Bank Bills and 1-32d. in Credits. For future delivery, however, the tone is proportionately even firmer, as the Banks would draw for delivery up to the end of the year at current quotations while they name an advance of 1-16d. for private Bills, say 1s. 5½d. for 3 months' Credits, September to March delivery. At the moment the tone is decidedly firm, and it is reported that the India Office have now fixed 1-16d. advance on the previous rate for every extra allotment. That may be the case, but if Exchange is to advance it will be on outside not Bombay influences, which are the reverse of strong. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand..	1s. 5 1-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 5½d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-32d. "
Francs 3 months' sight	1·81½ "

The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown by the Statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette*, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of silver in the Mint on 10th August 1887	41,11,553
Silver received during the week	8,92,243
	50,03,796
New coin paid during the week	2,00,000
	48,03,796
Silver belonging to private individuals	9,86,185
	57,89,981
Last week	55,29,408

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues firm at former prices, say Rs. 97 5-16 for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—A strong demand prevails for the leading Spinning and Weaving Mills, in which an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 has been established, and the Queen Mill has risen to Rs. 1,005, the first time those shares have gone above par. Orientals are also in special request, having advanced from Rs. 585 to Rs. 600 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	550xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	655
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	248
National Bank of India	87,320	$125 250		5 pct.	122

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 5 p.ct.	130 120
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld.	525		165	nil.	100
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	510
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	225
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	113
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,825
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	707½
Bombay Municipal Bonds				5 p.c.	103½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100		14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500		500
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 10	78
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40		41
Indian Guarantee Shorstyship Association	5,000	100	10		Rs. 11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		12½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250		190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	359
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	65
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100		104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	Rs. 4	105
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. s.	18
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	Rs. 11	317½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	92
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25		8
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,170
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	180
Western India Flour Mills	2,000	125	125	nil.	55
M. M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	11 p.c.	175

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1 225
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co. Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	117½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,425
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Mannar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	240
Mercantile Press Co.	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	142½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	380
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	525
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart, Press Co.	480	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	640

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GRAYHURST—August 18, at Byculla, the wife of J. Grayhurst, Bombay Police, of a son.—Warwickshire papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MICHELL.—August 10, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Michell, 13th Bengal Infantry, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DAVID—August 12, at Almora, of fever, the beloved wife of Joel David, Superintendent of the N I Bible and Tract Society's Depot at Allahabad.

HODGKINSON—August 9, at Agra, of cholera, Ethel Mabel, the third dearly loved daughter of George and Eliza Hodgkinson, aged 15 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1887.

THE Parliamentary Paper which the Royal Commissioners on the values of silver and gold have recently issued is a report of evidence and nothing more. The Commissioners have examined twenty witnesses, but they have not yet completed their inquiry into any of the matters referred to them, and it follows that they have not yet ventured upon an opinion even upon the most elementary points in the problem. There are two witnesses whose evidence claims special attention in India—Mr. D. M. Barbour, who will come out in the cold weather to fill Sir Auckland Colvin's place, and Mr. H. Waterfield, Financial Secretary at the India Office. Mr. Barbour had the advantage not only of giving evidence in person, but, in the capacity of a Commissioner, of leading the evidence of Mr. Waterfield. Between the two, we doubt not, the views of the Government of India on the subject were fully laid before the Commission. Mr. Barbour's direct evidence was almost entirely confined to the question of the hoarding of the precious metals by the natives of India—a question which he invested with a good deal of interest. He estimates the hoards of gold and silver which have accumulated in India since 1835 at not less than three hundred millions sterling, of which £130,000,000 is in gold. The term "hoarding," however, needs to be defined. Not all of this huge sum is hidden beneath King's palaces, like the seven crores whose unearthing at Gwalior seemed so romantic to readers at home. Mr. Barbour seems to mean by "hoards" all the precious metal that is not in circulation as coinage, so that rupees withdrawn from circulation without any intention of bringing them out again, bar silver, whenever it is found elsewhere than in banks and mints, and bangles on babies' arms, are included in his estimate. A certain anthropological and political interest attaches to the fact, a "survival," as all the authorities believe it to be, from the old days when the rapacity of Governments towards their subjects and towards each other led people to believe that the best use to which money could be put was to bury it. Illustrations of a feeling which still survives were given during the Penjdeh scare in 1885, when some remarkable instances of burying family possessions in order to keep them out of the hands of the Russians were heard of in Western India. Some, however, hoard for hoarding's sake, as in the case of a native Chief who ten years ago borrowed £500,000 of the Government of India, although at the time he must have had an amount in his possession large enough to make a loan absurd and unnecessary. All this is very interesting, and Mr. Barbour's evidence brings together a mass of information on a subject to which the attention of the public has been lately directed in a very practical way. What the Government of India now need is to be able to do what apparently only a famine can do without great difficulty. It needs a famine to reduce the hoards, for the first symptom of scarcity is a rush to convert into necessaries the silver ornaments which constitute the cash reserve of the cultivators' household. The Savings Banks may in time convert the people to a more reasonable and less wasteful way of disposing of their surplus earnings. Mr. Barbour, when asked if any change is going on in the habits of the people of India which will greatly diminish the habit of hoarding, spoke very doubtingly. But he admitted that since the institution of the present system of Post Office Savings Banks, a considerable amount of money had been coming in, and that natives had made large investments in cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency. It is still true that native capitalists act as though they felt that the Sircar was "an austere man" whom it is safer not to trust with their money. Even of the rupee debt—the raising of which is conventionally spoken as "raising money in India"—only a fourth is held by the natives of this country. If the Government of India could induce some other of the native States to follow the example of Gwalior, the proportion would be increased, and—to say nothing of the political advantage of establishing a financial relationship between the Supreme Government and the native States—home payments for interest, with their depreciating influence upon exchange, would be correspondingly reduced.

Mr. Waterfield's evidence covered a much wider area. It was avowedly given as representing the views of the Government of India, and as such it set forth the nature of the difficulties felt by that Government through the fall in the value of silver, explaining in a manner which on some points was rudimentary, though it does not seem to have been at all too simple for the chairman, Mr. Arthur Balfour, the financial position of the Government and the effect of a low and fluctuating exchange upon the trade and finance of India. The somewhat elaborate exposition of the state of the Indian revenue which Mr. Waterfield gave was intended to show how difficult it would be to increase any existing tax; and even if the objection to increasing any particular tax were less serious than it is, there is the almost equally serious objection that taxes cannot be put on and taken off to meet sudden and capricious variations in the rate of exchange. The Commission were more reasonable in dealing with the expenditure part of the question than the Lords of the Treasury had been in the dogmatic minute in which in May of last year they told the Government of India that their own profligate expenditure was the cause of the mischief. The line of examination which was pursued with Mr. Waterfield recognized the efforts that the Government had even then made for the reduction of expenditure. The dimensions of the evil, so far as it affects the finances of India, were set forth by Mr. Waterfield with much clearness. The net expenditure in England, ten years ago, he showed, was £13,230,000; had the expenditure and the exchange rate remained unaltered, the annual charge upon the revenue of India would have been 15,483 lakhs of rupees. At the rates which had actually prevailed, however, the charge came to nearly 83,000 lakhs more than this, so that taxation to that amount was levied during the decade in excess of what would have been necessary, if Sir Auckland Colvin and his two predecessors had had to deal with a stable exchange. This is an aspect of the case of which the Government of India may fairly make as much as they can, and they are not open to the charge of having put it too urgently, or without regard to its place in the problem as a whole. Their case of course is that while a low and fluctuating exchange cripples them, it brings no advantage to anyone else sufficient to counterbalance its financial inconveniences. Mr. O'Conor presented that part of the case a year ago with much ability, but he did not carry conviction to the mind of everybody, and on this side of India there were not a few influential and well-informed dissentients from both his premises and his conclusions. What Mr. O'Conor did in his memorandum Mr. Waterfield did *viva voce*, sustaining his exposition through a long examination in which the chief part was taken by Sir Thomas Farrer, the shrewd Secretary to the Board of Trade.

With the help of Sir Thomas Farrer, Mr. Waterfield seriously damaged the prevalent idea that a necessary result of cheap silver must be a diminution of English imports into India and an increase of Indian exports to England. Thus, to take a leading line like piece goods, the imports advanced from 923 million yards, or 28½ per cent. of the English outgoings in 1870, to 1,791 million yards, or 40½ per cent. of the whole, in 1884. On the other hand there is not evidence in the returns to support the theory that with a low exchange there must be a large export. Last year shows, as Mr. Waterfield remarks, one of the heaviest falls on record, namely, nearly twopence in the rupee. But there were increases and decreases in the various item of export which seem to forbid the formulating of any general rule on the subject. Thus, while there were increases in the exports to England of raw cotton, tea, wool, linseed, and hides; wheat, leather, and rapeseed fell off, and the fact that there was an exceptionally good harvest forbids the explanation that the reduced wheat exports was caused by a diminution in the product. Sir Thomas Farrer brought out, in his examination of Mr. Waterfield, the facts not only that English exports to India had increased while exchange was falling, but that Indian exports to England had not increased with sufficient uniformity to establish a general rule, and that the chief increase in English trade had been with silver-using countries. His bi-metallist colleagues will make the most of his proof, so far as it is a proof—that India does not profit from low exchange; but it will be some disappointment to them to find how near he has gone to demonstrating that England herself does not suffer from it, or that, to use his own words, "the state of the English export trade does not appear to call for any violent remedy." Still less will they congratulate the Government of India upon having, through their accredited witness, put on record the belief that there is nothing in the facts recorded to justify either the American Government or European economists in demanding an alteration of our currency system in order to prevent the Indian ryot from competing with European and American farmers. The curious feature in Mr. Waterfield's evidence, so long as he was in the hands of Sir Thomas Farrer, was that it tended so strongly to confirm the view of the *laissez aller* school, which he certainly was not sent to support.

APART from the political and diplomatic considerations which induced the Government of India to annex Upper Burma, the eagerness of the mercantile community at Rangoon to profit by what was believed to afford an opportunity for an enormous development of trade, was the most potent influence in shaping recent history in that region. The Report on the Inland Trade of Burma for the year 1886-7, which has just been issued, is of interest, inasmuch as it shows how far the anticipations of an immediate and vast extension of trade are likely to be realised. Taking for convenient comparison the year before the war, and the year after, the traffic imports and exports by the Irrawaddy, the chief river route, is Rs. 3,70,23,859 in 1884-5 and Rs. 3,27,61,589 in 1886-7, a decrease of nearly fifty lakhs. In six other routes, water and land, the falling off was heavy; in two there was a slight increase. The general result must be disappointing to those who in Rangoon were enthusiastic in their belief that Upper Burma would prove a new market of the greatest value. Reading cursorily the report one is led to believe that the facts are the other way. "The traffic on the Irrawaddy shows a considerable increase over the previous year;" the fact is that in the previous year, during the war, the traffic had fallen off by very nearly a crore as compared with 1884-85. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company had a prosperous year, the Government taking up many boats again for transport purposes; but the diminution of the number of native craft going up and down the river was enormous—from 14,255 boats in 1884-5 to 9,071—little more than half what it was. The panic caused by the ravages of the dacoits is set down as the cause of the diminution in the traffic by boats, very little trade being done. There is said to be a show of revival now that the dacoits have ceased from troubling and doubtless trade will improve. But it will have to improve a good deal to reach the figures of 1884-5. The Moulmein teak trade amounted to Rs. 61,91,279 in that year; in the year 1886-7 it was Rs. 43,86,947. This is explained by the decline of ship-building in England, and to the dulness of the Bombay market, where large stocks are said to exist. Seeing that within the last two or three years building has been going on at a quite exceptional rate in Bombay, and that every house is in part constructed of teak, it is difficult to understand how in this market the demand for teak can be "dull." There has been some increase in the importation of ponies and cattle owing to the abolition of the restrictions imposed by the Burmese Government; on the other hand, exports of raw cotton has fallen from Rs. 15,88,904 to Rs. 6,52,423. Less land was under cultivation, and more cotton went to China via Bhamo. The export trade of Upper-Burman piece-goods fell to one-half what it had been, owing to the internal disturbances, and also to the competition of cheap Manchester cottons. There was a falling off in the grain trade attributable to a bad harvest. In gums, resins and cutch the falling off is continuous, the supply of hides was large owing to the slaughter of cattle for food, and the high prices offered for skins. Petroleum to the value of Rs. 7,26,649 showed an advance of two lakhs on the previous year, and other oils had an increment of a lakh. Silk exports have fallen off, the Burmese manufacture perishing under the competition of the European (and Bombay) looms. Another item that is of special interest for Bombay is the fact that while exports of European twist and yarn to Upper Burma had fallen from Rs. 16,41,464 to Rs. 9,73,774, there was an increase of 1,587 maunds of Indian yarn. But European piece goods are killing out the Burmese manufacture. Woollen piece-goods have fallen off from five lakhs to less than one. Earthenware and porcelain also show a large decline. Sir Wilfrid Lawson will be glad to hear that the export of liquor to Upper Burma has gone up from the value of half a lakh of rupees to four lakhs thirty-eight thousand. This is mainly owing to the presence of a large foreign population in the upper Province; a circumstance which also is cited to account for an increased consumption of sugar up the Irrawaddy. Foreigners there evidently like their toddy sweetened. There is, we are informed, "a daily increase of outsiders" in that Province. They contribute almost the only cheering items in the trade accounts of the new acquisition from which so much was hoped as a market in which enterprise could find a reward well worth a little effort and the expenditure of a good deal of Indian money.

MR. C. G. BLATHWAYT, C.S., has been allowed privilege leave from the 2nd September. Mr. H. H. Ommanney will act as Collector and Magistrate of Kanara during his absence.

THE following appointments take effect from the date on which Mr. H. A. Acworth delivers over charge of the office of Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue:—Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue; Mr. C. Pogson, First Class Assistant Collector; Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Second Assistant Collector, Mr. Jehangier Maneckji Kharshedji, Third Assistant Collector, and Mr. A. R. Maidment, Fourth Assistant Collector.

MR. G. P. MILLETT, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and District Forest Officer, Sholapore, has been allowed three months' privilege leave.

MR. R. COURTENAY, Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagherry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for sixteen months, from September 19.

MR. D. DAVIES has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, during the absence of Major W. G. A. Macbay.

MR. G. M. MACPHERSON, Judicial Commissioner in Sind, has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE deaths from cholera in Bombay during the week ending the 16th instant numbered seventeen, being two less than in the previous week. The decrease, together with other circumstances, shows that the disease is not of an epidemic character. One of the deaths occurred at Lower Colaba, three in the Esplanade, two in Mand

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

A Blue-Book has been issued on the settlement of the Afghan Boundary Question.

Sir West Ridgeway, when sending a despatch to Lord Salisbury, dated 27th July, enclosing the Protocol of the agreement, states that the settlement is based on the restoration to the Sarik Turkomans of most of the lands of which they had been deprived lying between the Kushk and the Murghab, and the withdrawal by the Russians of their claims to all those districts in the possession of the Afghans on the Oxus, and the wells and pastures that were necessary to the prosperity of the Afghan Uzbegs.

The settlement shows that Russia merely claimed those lands and canals that were necessary to the Sarik Turkomans, while Afghanistan retains the only possible sites for cantonments within the lands once occupied by the Sarik Turkomans.

The Frontier will be locally demarcated according to signed maps.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 18.

Major Peacock, Royal Engineers, and Captain Yate, will probably be sent to put the finishing touch to the Afghan Boundary Delimitation.

THE GHILZAI REVOLT.

The Amir's troops are said to be returning towards Ghazni. The Kandahar Ghilzais are being demoralised, and showing no signs of fresh gatherings.

THE ARMY IN UPPER BURMA.

The question of the reduction of the Upper Burma Army is referred to General White for final suggestions.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 18.

The Italian mail steamer D. Balduino left here at 6 p.m. on the 17th instant.

COLOMBO, AUG. 18.

French Mail Steamer Saghalien from Aden arrived here.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1-5
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	69¾
4½ per cent. „	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	107½
Bar Silver	44 7-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 18.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius Mail closes Durban at noon on Friday 19.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 17.

10 p.m.	79·1

THURSDAY, Aug. 18.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	79·3

THE *Indian Forester* corrects an impression which is abroad that systematic botany is no more to be taught to Forest Rangers except as a subject for the honours examination. Systematic botany will continue to be taught to the whole Rangers' class, but it will not be a compulsory subject in the examination for the mere Ranger's certificate. It will be compulsory for honours men.

ALTHOUGH the number of jails in the Punjab was not increased during the year 1886, there was an increase of of 2,490 in the number of prisoners, and this is attributed to more convictions for minor offences owing to the high price of food. One cause of the increase appears to have been that a number of prisoners who were sentenced to transportation to the Andamans were not sent off because the Calcutta authorities stated that they could not take any Punjab convicts in the steamer which left in December last. This season, however, only affects a comparatively small number, as the increase of crime was general throughout the province. The health of the prisoners, though not quite so good as in the previous year, was still very little below that of the general population, the death-rate in the jails being 27·14, and that of the free population 27 per 1,000. As might be expected, the death-rate in some jails is much above the average of the whole, and the Lahore Central Jail seems to be the worse in this respect, the death-rate being 54·1 per 1,000, nearly the same as it has been during the last seven years.

IN reference to what is described as an attempt to get up a scare of a famine among the Shans, it is a hard fact that the Engineers who are constructing the railway through the Eastern Division are still in difficulty for sufficient labour, and could well employ double the number of men they are now working with. "True," says the *Pioneer*, "the Shans are even less fond of work than the Burmans, and men have crossed the railway and gone on westwards, preferring the easier rôle of mendicancy; but there are the railway works ready to receive them in case of distress. There is also an abundant supply of food on the spot, as rice has been imported to Pyinmana for the benefit of the railway coolies in such large quantities that the price has fallen to four rupees a basket."

A CONTEMPORARY gives an extract from a private letter describing a waterspout which passed over the Teesta river, at Jalpaiguri, one evening in the month of June, and was "a grand sight" to those who watched it. "Clouds were revolving very fast, and we saw the water rushing up in the centre, and when the waterspout worked its way on to land, just over the police lines, it tore a lot of thatch off the roof of the police hospital, knocked down the mat walls and carried two men out of the hospital and blew them about two hundred feet away. It made a tremendous noise when it touched the hospital, and carried the straw as far as our house and showered it down where we were." The writer does not tell whether the two men were hurt, nor how the waterspout disappeared.

THE questions of Presidency and Hill allowances are known to have been under the attention of the Government of India, consequent upon the exertions of the Finance Committee, in the case of several departments. In that of the Post Office a settlement has been arrived at. The Presidency allowance of Rs. 200 a month, which is now attached to such appointments as the Postmaster-Generalships of Calcutta and Bombay, and the Assistant Director-General and the Comptroller and Deputy Comptroller at Calcutta, will be reduced on the next vacancy in each to Rs. 125; while the next Assistant Postmaster at Bombay will draw Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 100. After this year no postal officers will draw house-rent allowance at Simla or any other hill station, except the Deputy Postmasters-General of Calcutta and Bombay, if they should be causing no extra expense to Government. The allowances of other officers will remain as at present.

AFTERNOON CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

SUCH concerts as that which was given in the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon will doubtless have an influence for good on musical life and activity in Bombay; but unhappily it is less certain that the Organ Fund will be benefited to such an extent as to place Sir Albert Sassoon's gift to the City in what may be termed a position of independence. The prevalent impression is that the profits of these afternoon concerts are so considerable that no necessity arises for appealing to the Government and the Municipality to do what is obviously their duty in the direction of subsidising the Town Hall organ. But facts and figures show that after deducting unavoidable expenses, and making no allowance for unrequited labour, the balance remaining is little more than sufficient to pay the blowers much less repair the damage wrought by time and climate. Financially the results of Wednesday's concert were more favourable than those of its predecessor, the audience being much larger, thanks partly to the indulgence of the clerk of the weather, whose frowns and tears on the first occasion deterred many who would have been glad to be present from attending. Lady Morland formed one of the audience, and many regretted that she did not ascend the platform to take a more active part in the concert: but that no doubt is a pleasure still in store for us. Mr. Mant opened the concert with a performance of Wely's Offertoire in G minor on the organ, which was more tractable than that somewhat erratic and uncertain instrument generally is. The "offertoire" does not present many difficulties to the executant, but like all Wely's compositions is invested with a good deal of harmonic and rythmic charm. Mr. Mant's performance was faultless and the applause which awaited his efforts was fully deserved. Mr. Mant also gave as an organ solo, a "Romance" by Beethoven, a composition of a very different character from Wely's, but the rendering which it received was quite as effective, notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in changing the stops to produce solo effects on the flutes. Mr. Thalenberg, who made his first appearance, sang W.H. Jude's song "The Skipper," to the accompaniment of Mr. Flower, in a manner that showed that his reputation rests on substantial grounds. His vocalisation was admirable, but his articulation left something to desire. He was vociferously encored both in this song and in J. W. Elliott's "Song of Hybrias the Cretan," which he sang with powerful effect. He has a pure bass voice and it was a treat to hear him dwell in the low F. Mr. Thalenberg's voice is a great acquisition, and Bombay audiences will be glad to hear him again. Mrs. Dixon sang in a very sweet and "taking" manner a song by Hope Temple, entitled "An Old Garden," and was applauded with much warmth. Mr. Dixon followed with "Queen of my Heart" from Cellier's "Dorothy," but if he did not make as good an impression on the audience as usually, the blame lay not so much with his rendering as with the sentiment of the song and the character of the music, which is uninteresting and wanting in fire and vigour. Mr. Dixon who has fine taste and deep feeling should choose songs suitable to the occasion. Cellier's song is admirable in a drawing room, but is out of joint with the conditions obtaining in a large concert hall. Mrs. Charles Nixon sang Michael Watson's "A Winter Story," to the accompaniment of Mr. Nixon on the pianoforte and Mr. Mant on the harmonium. Mrs. Nixon gave a very pleasing rendering of a somewhat difficult song, but she had been laid up with fever for several days previously and she was not able to do full justice to herself. The pianoforte and harmoninm duet by Mr. Mant and Mr. Easton was one of the most delightful things on the programme, but the closing quartet, "O! all ye ladies fair and true," sung by Messrs. Pearson, Dixon, Nixon and Mr. Gillivray, showed signs of insufficient preparation and rehearsal. The next concert, which will take place, in about a fortnight, will be in aid of the Cathedral High School Building Fund.

MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES GOUGH, Commanding the Lucknow Division, proceeds home by next week's mail steamer on sixty days' leave.

IT is settled that the Simla rifle meeting will be held from September 22nd to the 28th, thus giving six days' shooting for some 25 matches.

LIEUT. G. R. PENROSE, S.C., has been promoted to a captaincy after the completion of eleven years' service.

EXTENSION of leave has been granted to Lieut.-Col. H. L. Dundas, Assistant Adjutant General, for three months.

THE service of Major H. Melliss, 17th Bombay Infantry, and Lieut. C. Tritton, S.C., 24th Bombay Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

COLONEL R. M. LLOYD, S.C., 1st Bombay Infantry, has been granted leave out of India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 17.—The barometer has fallen slightly in East and South Bengal, Orissa and Ganjam, and has risen elsewhere. The rise is large in Upper India, and exceeds an eighth of an inch at Sialkot and Rawulpindi. The depression at the head of the Bay has not intensified, and is approaching the South Orissa and Ganjam Coasts. It is apparently a feeble disturbance. The air is generally slightly warmer and less humid in Northern and Central India, but the skies are everywhere more or less thickly clouded, except in North Sind and South-West Punjab. The partial break in the rain continues, and was most marked yesterday in Bengal, Central India and Assam. Rain is occurring at present strictly as local showers, which were most general yesterday in the N.-W. Provinces, the Central Provinces and Southern India. Fyzabad received six inches. Yesterday:—Tounghoo and Nagpur, two inches; Moulmein, Lucknow, Meerut, Sialkot, Ahmednagar, Bellary and Madura, one inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered..	69	48	70	94	67	34	65	22
Aug. 17, Wednesday..	1	11	0	56	0	56	0	63
„ 18, Thursday ...	.....		0	2	.....		...	...
Total ...	70	59	71	52	67	90	65	85
Total corresponding date of last year ...	82	49	89	20	84	32	88	14

THE NATIVE PRESS.

POPULAR GOVERNORS.

THE *Indian Mirror* is glad to observe that his Excellency the Governor of Madras intends paying a visit to the Viceroy at Calcutta in February next. Lord Connemara is one of the best and most popular Governors now in India. It is a most auspicious coincidence that the three Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal are happy in the statesmen who preside over their destinies. Madras is particularly so. No Governor promises to be more successful and popular than Lord Connemara. If England always sent to India as good men as Lord Connemara to rule the country, probably there would be no Government as popular as the British Government. Lord Connemara seems not only to be in perfect sympathy with the people, but he knows how to win their hearts, and to rule the country with advantage both to England and India. Though Lord Connemara has been sent out by a Conservative Government, it must be freely admitted it has been most happy in its choice of him, as it sometimes is in the case of Indian Governors. The lamented Earl of Mayo was another conspicuously happy choice of a former Conservative administration. The new feature of Lord Connemara's Government is that his Excellency has taken to mixing with the people, and to be friendly in his dealings with them. The other day, he not only called on an eminent Chetty at a Mofussil Station, but also dined with him. It is by such social intercourse between the rulers and ruled alone that our high State functionaries can learn a great deal of the wants and wishes of the people, and, at the same time, make themselves most acceptable to the subject population. Our repect and admiration for Lord Connemara are great, and we feel exceedingly grateful to England for sending him out to this country as a Presidency Governor, and we hope, as we pray, that she may always be as wise in the selection of her Indian administrators as she has been in the present instance.

THE AHMEDNAGAR WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, AUG. 18.

THE Ahmednagar "Week" has passed and gone, leaving nothing behind but pleasant reminiscences of a very gay and festive meeting of old friends and new acquaintances from every corner of the Presidency. The races were really first-class. The owners have reason to be proud of their nags, many of which would show up well at Byculla or Poona if entered for the cups. Only one day's sport was marred by rain. The cricket was exceedingly good on both sides. The concert on Thursday evening was a most charming entertainment. It was given by the Ahmednagar Dramatic Society, under the management of Captain Leslie, R.A., to whom all praise is due for his selection from the local talent here. Miss Waddington, daughter of Mr. Waddington, the Collector, sang sweetly Lewis' beautiful ballad, "On the banks of Allan Water," followed by Sainton-Dolby's favourite song, "He thinks I do not love him," both of which were loudly encored. Miss F. Boustead recited "The Victim," by Tennyson, with much force and feeling, and was greatly applauded. Mrs. Lloyd and Captain Leslie sang exquisitely Sullivan's charming duet of "The Great Oak Tree" from Ruddigore, which received great applause, as did Mrs. Lloyd's pretty solo, "I wish I were on yonder hill." Mr. Maconochie, C.S., sang some highly amusing comic songs, accompanied by the banjo, the entire house joining in the lively choruses. All of this gentleman's songs were received with thunders of applause from Tommy Atkins and his comrades. The musical sketch given by Captain Leslie was the amusing piece of the evening, and kept every one in roars of laughter. This concert was wound up by some capital songs from the G. G. Minstrels of the Double Glosters.

The week's entertainment was brought to a close on Friday, by the fancy dress ball given by Mr and Mrs. Waddington, which they had postponed on account of the death of the Hon. Max Melvill. This was by far the best fancy dress ball ever given in Nagar. The outline, terraces and arches of the Collector's bungalow were a perfect blaze of many-coloured lights, prettily arranged, and the trees in the grounds were festooned with Chinese lanterns of curious design. The floor was superb, and the dancing was kept up with great spirit "till daylight did appear." The dresses of the ladies were simply lovely, and the ladies all looked lovely in them. It was a happy, gay, and fantastic throng. Every one enjoyed the dance thoroughly, and it would be invidious to say who looked prettiest. Each and all were most grateful to the host and hostess for the trouble they had taken to give the station and their guests so much pleasure. The following is the list of guests and the characters they assumed:—

Mr. Waddington.....	Sir Roger de Coverley.
Mrs. Waddington	Girton M.A.
Miss Waddington	Patience.
Mr. Dempster	French Clown.
Mrs. Dempster	Folly.
Mr. Cappel, C.S.....	Zouave.
Mr. Mathias, 16th N. I.	Uniform.
Mrs. Drury	Evening Dress.
Dr. Boustead, C.S.....	Oxford Don.
Mrs. Boustead.....	Hornet.
Miss Boustead.....	Olivia Primrose.
Miss F. Boustead	Where are you going, my pretty Maid?
Mr. W. S. Harvey, C.S.	Headsman.
Miss Hawtrey.....	My Great Grandmother.
Mr. Mainwaring.....	French Guard.
Miss Russell	Poudrée.
Miss Constance Russell.	Evangeline.
Mr. Maconochie, C.S...	Louis Quinze.
Mr. B. W. O. Thompson	Cook.
Mr. A. de la Cœur Travers, 9th B. Cav.	Windsor Uniform.
Mr. G. M. Philips	Patchwork.
Mr. Peart, 61st Regt...	Uniform.
Mr. Lock, 61st Regt....	Uniform.
Colonel Hill, R.E.	Mr. Dale.
Mr. P. Gough.....	Evening Dress.
Mrs. P. Gough	Forget-me-Nots.
Mrs. Leslie	Parsee Lady.
Mrs. Penton	Normandy Peasant.
Capt. Lucas, B.S.C. ...	Pole.
Mrs. Lucas	Summer.
Colonel Collingwood, 61st Regt.....	Uniform.
Dr. Guinness, M.S. ...	Uniform.
Mr. Vincent	Mahratta Bunia Dist. Supt. of Police 1900.
Mrs. Vincent	Swiss Peasant.
Mrs. Lloyd	German Village Maiden.
Captain Leslie, R.A....	Chinese Masher.
Mr. Hamilton.....	Sheik Zabardast.
Mr. Whylock, 61st Regt.	Man in the Iron Mask.
Mr. Lovett	Golconda Horseman.
Mrs. Seymour	Iolanthe.
Captain Seymour	Afghan.
Surgeon Buchanan.....	Uniform.
Mr. Moss	Villikins.
Mr. Foster	Uniform.
Mr. Hanwell	Evening Dress.
Mr. Payne	Evening Dress.
Miss Graham	Breton Peasant.

NOTES FROM THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAWAL PINDI, AUG. 12.

A MOST remarkable case of suicide came under our notice during the early part of this month. It is said a man named Bhaktawar, a domestic in the service of Mr. Mitchell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, received a trifling sum of money from his master for the feed of his dogs on the eve of the latter's departure on a tour to Murree. Bhaktawar, who was a notorious gambler, soon lost the money amongst his associates. What was he to do now? He had to furnish some explanation to his absent master, accounting for the loss. After pondering over the circumstance for a brief space of time, he hit upon what he thought a most ingenious plan. He hastened down to the police station, and there lodged a complaint of theft of his money before the officer in charge. The police arrived, and the investigation started. Everything was getting on favourably; but, alas! the Fates were against him; the other servants knew the secret as well as the clever Bhaktawar, and soon impeached him. Bhaktawar was checkmated now; and he thought there was nothing left but to destroy life. About midnight on the 4th inst., he was seen by the other servants going into his master's quarters; this unusual step led them to interrogate him; but he explained it away by telling them he was going to clean the rooms. He wended his way into his master's bed-room, and there drew his sword stick from its case, hanging on the wall, sat down on the bed, and tried the edge on his throat. This would not do. He walked into the bath-room bleeding profusely, and there probed the point of the steel through his jugular vein, and dropped amidst a gurgling of sounds—thus finishing his career. Servants rushed in; and the usual noise was raised.

Such episodes are not uncommon in our station, for it was only last November a similar incident was reported. In this case the bearer of an officer in the 33rd Regiment was the hero. He adopted a more instantaneous method of despatching himself. He loaded one of his master's fire-arms, and blew his brains out in his bed-room. What must have been the state of the master, when he unexpectedly came upon the body of his worthy bearer!

Cholera, I regret to write, has found its away into our station. One case has occurred in the 107th Regiment. About fifteen cases in all have been reported from the town and suburbs. A few days back, on the arrival of the Khusalgarh train, one of the passengers, a military sepoy from Kohat, fell on the platfrom, a quantity of whiskey was instantly poured into his mouth, the patient rallied, the sturdy sepoy got up, shook himself, and observed he was right again. But it was not long before he was prostrated again. This time though he was removed to the hospital, where the unfortunate man succumbed two days later. It was cholera. Now with reference to the Khusalgurh train, it is interesting to note that seldom a week passes over that it does not bring in a patient of some kind; it is either a dead body, or a cholera patient, or some such individual suffering from some malady equally as bad. Only a few days back two natives were brought in most excruciatingly burnt with powder; their bodies were most shockingly excoriated, and exhibited one heap of raw flesh. A few days after, two more men were conveyed in a similar state, and were bring transported to Jhelum. The four men are said to be labourers employed on a new road under construction between Attok and Kohat. The country here is very rocky, and large quantities of powder is used for blasting purposes. It is that said a small quantity was left within the reach of the coolies, and they sat down with their *chillums* over it, the result being an explosion. So, what with suicides, cholera and powder accidents, we are having a lively time of it.

The minds of many have been laid at rest, since Sira Sing, the noted burglar, has been captured. Sira Sing is a Maybai by caste, and for several years past his occupation has been thieving; the culprit has been cleverly evading the police some time past. A few nights since, he as usual set out on one of his expeditions, and was returning from the 45th Sikh lines, after plundering a quantity of uniform. On approaching Colonel Vibart's (Commanding 15th B. C.) house, a sentry of the 15th B. C. challenged him; but no response came from the thief; the sentry challenged again, and threatened to fire. Sira Sing's valour failed him here, and he sat down. The Cavalry guard promptly ran out and arrested him. On a search being made, some uniforms and a sword were found on him. The criminal was triumphantly taken to the police station by the 15th B. C. men, and then lodged in the jail. The result of the great tussle between police pleaders and false witnesses is now left to be seen.

THE CREMATION OF HINDOOS.

LAST month Mr. Charles, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, addressed eighteen queries to Pandit Shri Gattalaljee, on the subject of the cremation of Hindoos. In forwarding the replies, the Pundit says:—

Your object, namely, to introduce such changes in the system of cremation as might conduce to economy in expenditure at the same time as saving (valuable) ground from being occupied (by burial cemeteries) is certainly for the public good, and the idea would have had much to commend it were no religious objections in the way. But among the Aryans the religious law books prescribe 16 Sanskaras (ceremonies), from conception to obsequies, and the Aryan Scriptures indisputably hold that merit both in this world and in the next can be obtained only after performance of these Sanskaras. Of them the funeral ceremonies are absolutely necessary, and they begin with cremation. If, therefore, there be any irregularity in cremation, the whole funeral ceremony or Sanskara becomes void. It is believed that the deceased gets complete happiness in the next world, on a proper performance of these funeral ceremonies, and the sons, &c., who officiate at these ceremonies, are also believed to reap merit therefrom both here and hereafter, wherefore to burn a dead body in cages or ovens, &c., going against the mode of cremation, as prescribed in the Shastras, or as popularly used, and that too with materials other than wood, materials which might fall in the category of impure, is quite improper.

The Aryan Scriptures hold (the four varnas) Brahmans, Kshatriayas, Vaishayas, and Shudras, respectively inferior to one another, and at the present day caste distinctions have led to innumerable sub-divisions. To burn a number of dead bodies together, therefore, in breach of these distinctions of varnas and castes, how is that not to be considered improper? The Aryan Scriptures hold it very impure for even the same varna, that the dead body of one member of it should touch the dead body of another, and to cure such an impurity, the party performing the funeral cermonies had to perform further rites prescribed by the Shastras. In the case of the touch of the dead body of a member of a superior varna with that of a member of an inferior varna, the Shastras allow cremation only after the performance of several most important ceremonies. If one dead body has touched another, even casually, and if the former is cremated knowingly or by mistake without purification as prescribed by the Shastras, the whole cremation is considered nugatory, and a fresh cremation has to be performed on the bones, after performing purificatory ceremonies in respect of the latter. If the dead bodies of men and women were cremated together, that would be regarded as a still greater calamity. It is a very great sin, that the dead bodies of a man and woman, other than of a husband and wife, should be cremated together, and it would be tantamount to a proof that the two innocent parties were guilty of adultery, and would therefore undergo great sufferings in the next world. In the case even of a husband and wife, if each of them died separate, their cremation together is not prescribed.

Any structure of brick and lime or metal made for cremation purposes, requires to be purified after each individual cremation, and as such purification requires the removal of the old brick and lime, or the melting of the metal, no such structure would be of any use.

In my opinion cremation is to be preferred to burial. If, therefore, the dead bodies of any Hindus are buried, the practice should be put a stop to, and cremation made the rule. And here we have two distinct advantages—[1] Non-occupation of ground, and [2] the putting down of a practice which is against the Hindu Dhurmashastras.

The argument which underlies these queries that a cage, oven, or some such mechanical contrivance would tend to a saving in expenditure, is not a very proper one to advance, as I do not think that anybody who holds his religion in respect would submit to act irreligiously and against rules prescribed by the Dhurmashastras, simply for a saving in expenditure. And granting that there would be some saving in expenditure, that would be a slight one in the price of firewood, and this cannot be called a great advantage. India abounds in forests, and the high price of firewood is held to be due to the action of Government. It would, therefore, be highly commendable if you would see your way to adopt measures, whereby Government may be moved to remit fees on firewood granted for cremation purposes.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1887-88:—

	In Aug., 1887. Bengal. Rs.	In July, 1887. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	52,25,000	18,83,400	71,08,400
Actual	50,11,925	16,08,100	66,20,025
Better than Estimate....	.....	.....	...
Worse than Estimate ...	2,13,075	2,75,300	4,88,375

FIVE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND FOUR MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON OPIUM EXPORTED FROM BOMBAY.

	End of Aug., 1887. Bengal. Rs.	End of July, 1887. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	3,61,25,000	69,33,600	3,30,58,600
Actual	2,51,56,225	59,57,900	3,14,14,425
Better than Estimate...	.....	.....	...
Worse than Estimate..	9,68,775	9,75,700	19,44,475

THE Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade is henceforth going to direct its chief efforts to converting the Chinese themselves from the abuse of the drug. Not that it has ceased to hold and give public voice to such absurd doctrines as that "India is receiving millions by demoralising the Chinese," or that China is merely encouraging the native growth of the article so as to kill the Indian trade, and, when this result has been effected, to prohibit the poppy cultivation altogether and thus put an end to opium-smoking at one stroke. The Society recognises, however, that in view of the changed fiscal policy of the Chinese Government, its anti-opium work must be carried on among the Chinese consumers themselves.

THE Supreme Court of Kansas, in a fit of imbecile chivalry, has ruled that a woman need not take her husband's name unless she likes. For instance, if thename be plain unadorned Thompson and the wife is a Stuigvesant or Deschoene, she may use her maiden name for all official purposes; but the Court does not say whether she is to be called Miss or Mrs.; that presumably being left to the lady's discretion. Without doubt this will cause domestic complications; for if the wife of Brown bears the name of Jones, Smith may be excused for failing to understand the situation. But an enlightened Kansas jury can always be trusted to bring in a verdict of "justifiable homicide," which will exonerate Brown, and please Mrs. Miss Jones.

ACCORDING to Dr. Bruce's "Handbook of Newcastle," a man named Adam Thompson was put into the witness-box at the Assizes. The counsel, on asking his name, received for answer, "Adam, sor; Adam Thompson." The next question was, "Where do you live?" "At Paradise, sor." Paradise is a village about a mile and-a-half west of Newcastle.) The barrister, surprised at the answer, asked in a quizzical tone, "And how long have you dwelt in Paradise, Mr. Thompson?" "Ever since the Flood, sor," was the answer—an answer which, though perfectly intelligible to most of the bystanders, astounded the questioner. The flood the witness had in his mind was, of course, the great flood of 1771, which destroyed the old Tyne Bridge.

THE TARDEO ASSAULT CASE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, the charge of assault against four Europeans came on again for hearing before Mr. Crawley-Boevey. The complainant, Mr. Cowasji Jehangeer Jussawalla, was represented by Mr. Dinshaw Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Edulji Masani; whilst Mr. Burder, of the firm of Winter and Burder, appeared for the defendants.

The examination of the complainant was resumed by Mr. Davur. Some correspondence between Mr. Ahrle and Mrs. Jussawalla was put in, a correspondence, which Mr. Davur remarked, was creditable to neither one party nor another.

Before cross-examining the complainant, Mr. Burder, with the consent of the Court, gave his version of the affair, in order to explain the reasons why cross-summonses had been taken out. It appeared, he said, according to his instructions, that it had been brought about by the temper of Mr. Jussawalla's wife, which was, he was informed, notorious among, not only people of the neighbourhood, but in Bombay.

Mr. Davur: This is hardly true.

Mr. Burder proceeding said that she had been before the Court to his knowledge on numerous occasions, and was certainly well known among lawyers.

Mr. Davur protested that if he had known Mr. Burder was going to indulge in comments of this kind, he would not have consented to his being heard in this irregular manner. He objected to this bitter attack upon his client's wife. She had figured in the Court, it was true, but it was always as a successful litigant against her brother.

Mr. Burder: That is all satisfactory, and I will not refer to this lady or her character any further just now, but come to the Wednesday morning. Proceeding, he said that on the morning of the Wednesday Mr. Ahrle as usual was going out, accompanied by his boy, carrying with him a suit of clothes which were to be deposited in Mr. Ahrle's gharry, which was waiting outside. Whilst on his way he met with a Purdasee or a sepoy who tried to prevent his boy from proceeding further. He asked the Purdasee what this was for, and he said "to prevent your boy going this way with you." He said "He is my servant, accompanying me, and you had better let him pass." This the Purdasee refused to do, and attempted to stop him, catching hold of the boy. Mr. Ahrle very properly, he thought, sought to take his boy with him. A struggle ensued. The boy promptly endeavoured to get free. The Purdasee took told of Mr. Ahrle and he, Mr. Burder contended, very properly, hit the Purdasee, for if he were taken hold of under similar circumstances, he should act pretty much the same way. Then in rushed the complainant and his two sons and his wife. The youngest son struck Ahrle in the face, and he was subsequently belaboured by all of them, including Mrs. Jussawalla. Another Purdasee came into the compound, and Mr. Ahrle ran away, a proceeding which looked very much as if he were the aggressor. He went to the police office and returned in the middle of the day with a constable. These were the real facts of the disturbance. Mr. Ahrle was first attacked, and the members being four to one it was exceedingly improbable that he should be the aggressor. On the Wednesday night they had been told that a number of men collected in Mr. Ahrle's room upstairs, making a great noise, and then began walking about, knocking against the doors and then coming down and creating a disturbance. According to his instructions which would be supported by the evidence of the four gentlemen interested, four gentlemen assembled at Mr. Ahrle's, at eleven oclock, not at one o'clock, as had been stated. They occupied themselves in playing the piano, singing to it, and in conversation, when the time came that they were about to depart, between twelve and one o'clock, they were told by a servant that they had better not go that way, as a number of people were below intending to attack them. Instead of all going down stairs, two were sent first. It was found that amongst these people were a police jamadar and a sepoy. Mr. Jussawalla and his sons rushed into their bedroom. A jemadar was sent for a European constable, and in the meantime the people were told not to go away, until the constable arrived. Their names were taken down, and they were detained until the constable came. It was alleged that his clients were committing a trespass. They were, however, not doing so. They were going down stairs, they were entitled to do so, wh at trespass there could be, he failed to see. The European constable declined to interfere in the complainant's behalf saying that it was not such a matter as called for his interference. On the Thursday nothing happened. On the Friday what took place had not been stated. But this was most important so far as they were concerned. Mr. Ahrle and two friends, never dreaming that anything would happen, were sitting in the room, at about 10-30, when there was a loud knocking at the door. One of Mr. Ahrle's friends went to inquire what was the matter, when he was ordered peremptorily to open the door. He refused, and was then told that if the door were not opened, it would be broken open. They did not carry out this threat, but unlocked it with a duplicate key, and then went into the room, armed with substantial sticks. Only one could get in at a time, and one of the gentlemen pushed them back. They said they wished an apology for their conduct on Wednesday night. Mr. Ahrle's friends, replied, "Very well; we will talk about it." They went downstairs and did not return. His clients however expecting the attack to be renewed, Mr. Ahrle sent his son down the verandah to fetch a police constable. One was not able to go that night, but when he got there, the armed mob had dispersed. On the Saturday, some time in the evening, three friends of Mr. Ahrle drove up in a victoria to see him. They went up to the front entrance, and when they got there, were met by a servant who told them not to go that way but by the verandah. One who walked slightly in advance of the other received a violent blow on the back of the head. It cut his head open. Some Purdasees were there, and there was no doubt there was a general scrimmage, and again he submitted rightly, that he would have done the same if grossly attacked in this way. There was no telling what might have taken place had they not rightly acted in self-defence. But they denied having struck the complainant's son, knocked him on the body or assaulted him at all. They denied that they were accompanied by five or six men, that there was any arrangement for them to be present. This was a pure fabrication invented out of the ingenious mind of the complainant's wife. The four hats which were produced were taken from Mr. Ahrle's rooms, and were not, as suggested, the property of his friends who had been there, but were all Mr. Ahrle's property.

Cross-examination was then proceeded with. Complainant, in the hands of Mr Burder, became greatly excited, and in reply to a question, who struck? pointed to Mr. Ahrle, and exclaimed That soor. He denied the his son Jamsetjee ever struck a blow. He was only a *chokra*, a *lahan chokra*, who was but a student yet. He ridiculed the idea as preposterous that he could strike. Mr Burder, however, would have Jamsetji called into the Court, when the appearance of a well-built young man apparently of three or four and twenty, with a strongly grown beard, provoked hearty laughter. The Purdasees were called there for the protection of complainant and his family. There were four Purdasees on Saturday night. They ran out of the house, when they heard the wheels of the victoria, notwithstanding the presence of the Purdasees, because the other people were many. He knew nothing of Mrs. Ahrle being struck.

The case was again adjourned, to be resumed on Friday week, at 2-30.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD AND THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

MR. C. B. PRITCHARD, Acting Commissioner in Sind, has prepared a memorandum on the Salt Department for the consideration of the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Committee. The prevalence of malpractices in the Salt Department led Government to determine in 1871 to place its management, previously held by the Commissioner of Customs, along with that of the Customs and Opium Departments, in the hands of a separate officer. Mr. Pritchard was appointed Collector of Salt Revenue in that year, and from that time up to a few months ago he held continuous charge except during absences on special duty and furlough. Since 1878 he has held charge of the Customs, Opium and Abkari Departments. In his memorandum, Mr. Pritchard says, regarding the employment of native and European agency:—

When I joined the Salt Department it was manned entirely by Natives. The only Europeans employed were two Deputy Commissioners, four Assistant Commissioners and two Coast Guard Inspectors. Smuggling in many forms was rife. Boats were filled at the salt works twice and oftener under the same permit, salt in excess of the quantities for which duty had been paid was commonly issued from the works, and on the frontiers many instances in which the establishments had connived at the running of salt were brought to light. The chief defect in the administration lay in the absence of proper supervision over the subordinate establishments. To remedy this, Government in the first instance increased the number of European Assistants to ten, but I soon found that much closer and more constant European supervision was required both at the salt works and on the frontiers, and by degrees between 20 and 30 European and Eurasion Inspectors have been drafted into the department. At the same time the strength and pay of the Native establishments has been largely increased, and an effective system of management has been introduced, with the net result that anything like systematic smuggling has ceased to exist. I am confident that this result could not have been obtained without the aid of European Assistants and Inspectors, and I am equally confident that it will not be maintained if any material diminution is made now in the number of Europeans employed in any grade in the Department. The proportion of European to Native employés is very small. The Europeans number less than 40, the Natives about 5,000. The Europeans have not been allowed to absorb all the best paid appointments.

The patrolling of the frontier between Kathiawar and Guzerat and along the Eastern shore of the Runn of Cutch is to a very large extent in the hands of Europeans, only about a fourth of the number of inspectors employed being natives. The line run

Natives who may have shown capacity for the particular kind of work that they will be called on to perform.

Mr. Pritchard considers that the post of Collector of Customs at Bombay should be held by a European. He writes :—

The Customs Collectors at all the out-ports are Natives, and the Customs procedure for the whole presidency is set in the Bombay Custom House. The Collector of Customs has also to hold his own in matters of Government interest with the Bombay Port Trust, which is a powerful corporation, and the majority of its members are Europeans. He has also to deal constantly with important commercial interests, of which European firms own by far the larger share. The Preventive Service is manned almost entirely by Europeans and Eurasians, but some of the shore appointments are held by Natives. I see no objection to the admission of a larger number of Natives to this service, if men can be found competent and willing to do the work. So far as my experience goes Natives do not hanker after employment in the Preventive Service.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. steamer Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain J. Black, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and with one deck passenger for Cannanore.

The s.s. Arara, 2,666 tons, Captain F. Newell, was cleared out yesterday for Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles. She is laden and has on board the following passengers :—Mr. J. Holstone, Mr. H. Van Schaam, Mr. Deane and Mr. Buchanon.

ARRIVAL OF THE I. M. S. PATRICK STEWART.

The Indian Marine cable-liner Patrick Stewart, Captain J. S. Tomlinson, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon from Karachi (Monday, the 15th Instant) via Kathiawad coast. She reports having made a fine passage out experiencing on her way moderate breezy winds, save on the morning of her arrival here, when she found the atmosphere a little hazy and sky over cast. About three miles away from her, off Dwarka, she sighted the outgoing mail steamer on Tuesday night last, the day of the Siam's departure from Bombay. The P. Stewart, since she left Bombay, in February last, has been at her cable lining and repairing work in the Perisian Gulf. She has now come to Bombay on one of per biennial trips, and will shortly go into the dry docks to have her bottom cleaned. She has brought with her aboard a cargo of Government stores, and two, second class, and thirty, deck passengers from Karachi.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray.....	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Victoria	2205	W. Russell.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Carthage ..	2587	G. A. Hector....	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Bokhara.....	1899	Edward	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Goldsbro ..	1457	J. J. Grinold....	E	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Clan Ogilvie ..	..	J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	Marchi.....	H	F. Bozzoni.
„ R. Rubattino Ship Sir Lancelot	3044	G. Merello	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Yesso	1321	T. K. Brotherston	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
18	I. M. S. Patrick Stewart	Tomlinson ...	Karachi, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
18	Iran (s)	Poland	Liverpool, Genoa &c.
	Goalpara (s)	Black	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamers Arara, Newell, were cleared out yesterday for Leghorn, Genoa and Naples.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Swordsman, for Zanzibar.
„ Byculla, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

ug.			
14	Aspatria s	Veale	Bombay, Aug. 5.
	Indore	Jenney	Liverpool, May 10.
	Paul River	Sewall	New York, May 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 14.—Steamer Africa. Ship Cromartyshire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
16	Narenta s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Canterbury (s), 10 bales wool, Punnett and Co 750 cwts myrabolums, W Oogerchand ; 60 bales wool, G Kessowji ; 250 cwts coir yarn, M Moolji ; 110 bales cotton, pickings, Punnett and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage (s), 67 cwts gum, Sewji Ramji ; 166 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 75 bales coir yarn, G Bharmull ; 1,050 cwts nigersead cakes, 275 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR GIBRALTER.

Cy of Canterbury (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macdonald (s), 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Punnett and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril (s), 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 1,510 cwts linseed, and 999 cwts mustard seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino (s), 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Clan Ogilvie (s), 2,849 cwts groundnuts, 3,022 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros ; 2,710 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bokhara (s), 265 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 40 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Stura (s), 101 bales twist, R Hyde Cheetham and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bokhara (s), 50 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura (s), 50 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 100 bales twist, S Beznath ; 200 bales cotton, S Nathoo ; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, R H Cheetham and Co.
Bokhara (s), 100 bales twist, C Ebbram ; 95 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Stura (s), 25 bales twist, N Jivandas.
Bokhara (s), 15 bales twist and 50 bales grey cloth, D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Isaac Ezra and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 18.

Graham Clarke, Lt., Bl. R. A., on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 19th, 1887.

1. It is notified that a Prospectus of the Presidency Central Rifle Meeting which takes place in October next at Poona has been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters. (Rule 6 of the above prohibiting alteration of sights &c., is cancelled).

2. It is notified for information that the Southern India Competition will take place at Colaba on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. The above match is open to efficient Volunteers only.

3. No. 2,597 Vol. H. C. O'Brien having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this dated and posted to "E." Company.

4. The Troop will parade on Saturday the 20th inst., at 4-30 p.m., punctually, behind the Town Hall for a march out to Mahim Woods. Swords, bandoliers, helmets, military bridles and bits to be worn.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BENGAL.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—Earnings, for week ending 6th August 1887, Rs. 6,32,762-13-0. Corresponding week last year. Rs. 6,89,362-8-6. Decrease, Rs. 56,599-11-6. From 1st July 1887, to 6th August, 1887, Rs. 38,55,021-15-3. From 1st July, 1886, to 7th August, 1886, Rs. 40,38,829-3-9. Decrease, Rs. 1,83,807-4-6. Miles open week ending 6th August 1887, 1,519. Corresponding week last year, 1,515. Increase, 4. Per mile open week ending 6th August, 1887, Rs. 416-9-1. Corresponding week last year Rs. 455-0-5. Decrease, Rs. 38-7-4.

DARING MURDER AT CALCUTTA.—Early on Monday morning, information was received at the Fenwick Bazaar thannah of a most daring murder having been committed at No. 5, Dhobapara Lane. The Police, on proceeding to the spot, found a man, by the name of Kally Churn Dey, lying dead from a severe wound on the left side of the neck which had been bleeding profusely. Deceased went to sleep in his ship, with three others, at about midnight of Sunday. Yesterday morning at 5 A.M., one of the three men discovered the deceased bleeding profusely from a wound on the neck, and one of his companions missing. He raised an alarm, and the Police were informed of the circumstance. A *dao* with which the wound was inflicted was found in the room. The Police are on the trace of the man who has made his escape, and who is known to be and old thief. What the object of the murder was, is not yet known.

THF ROBBERY FROM A MAIL STEAMER.

At the Calcutta Police Court on Monday Horrace Bruce Billian, an Eurasian lad, aged 14, charged by Mr. Hoggan, Assistant Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, with the theft of three registered mail lerters, the first coutaining bills to the value of Rs. 104,200, the second 48 saphires, valued at Rs 1,200, and the third a large ruby, valued at Rs. 400, was brought up for judgement.

His Worship.—The accused a British subject a boy of 14, is charged with the theft of three registered letters, the first containing bills to the value of a lakh and five thousand two hundred rupees, the second 48 saphires of the value of Rs, 1,200 and the third containing, it is believed, a single ruby under the following circumstances. The accused was a deck passenger in the steamer Arcot, which left Rangoon on the 20th of July. On board also was the witness, Henry Dayley, in charge of the mail. Dayley, and the accused had been school fellows and the former permitted the accused to sleep in the mail room. Taking advantage of the confidence so reposed in him, the accused abstracted three letters from a pigeon hole and misappropriated the contents. He pleads guilty to the charge which has been proved against him.

The accused has been charged with a previous conviction on grounds which are not sustainable under the law, the offence with which he now stands charged having been committed on a date anterior of the date on which he was convicted on the earlier charge, and therefore can in no way be taken into consideration in estimating the punishment to be inflicted on the accused upon the present plea of guilty. The accused is a boy, and his guardian Brother John, has made an earnest appeal to me to refrain from sending the accused to prison, but with the exception of his youth there is nothing in the incidents of the case which tend to excite feelings of commisseration in my mind worthy of record. The bills stolen are for a large sum of money and not forthcoming. The accused says says that he threw them overboard as useless. The ruby has disappeared altogether and some of the saphires also are missing. The accused also showed little regard or gratitude for the kindness shown him by his friend Dayley, who, in all probability will lose his appointment through this act of indiscretion. Under the circumstances I convict the accuse on his one plea, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour under section 38C of the I. P. Code.

MADRAS.

A SERIOUS CASE OF POISONING BY UNWHOLESOME FOOD.—That part of St. Thome adjoining the fishermen's huts to the south, was thrown into considerable excitement last night by a serious case of poisoning by unwholesome food. It appeared that a Native woman sold, as was her wont, to the fisher people and others living about the place, sweet rice-balls, which she had made out of new rice purchased in the local bazaar. About an hour or so after the trash was partaken of, all who ate were attacked with violent vomiting and purging. Many concluded that the attack was one of cholera and adopted treatment accordingly, but it was soon discovered, from the fact that all who ate the balls were similarly attacked, that the food must have been unwholesome, and the vendor was handed over to the Police, who, with the Municipal authorities, are endeavouring to trace the cause that produced such serious effects. By the timely help rendered by the Hospital Assistant in charge of the St. Thome Dispensary, many of the sufferers were relieved, but some are still in a very exhausted state, and their condition affords not a little anxiety to their relatives.—*Times*.

IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS OF A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—At the High Court on Tuesday morning, His Lordship the Chief Justice, noticed what appeared to be very irregular proceedings on the part of a Presidency Magistrate, who had committed two cases for trial to the Sessions, the prisoners in both cases being the same. The prisoners were Jevan Laul and Ananta Bibi ; they were charged with false personation and with attempting to cheat the Oriental Assurance Company. These cases are now being tried at the High Court Sessions, His Lordship the Chief Justice presiding. His Lordship remarked that there appeared to be several discrepancies in the depositions as taken by the Magistrate, and enquired what the procedure adopted by the Magistrates was. Mr. Shaw, the Acting Crown Prosecutor, said that the depositions of the witnesses in both cases were word for word the same. He said that when he was a Magistrate it was always the practice to take the depositions in each case. His Lordship observed that the record sent up from the Lower Court were simply copies of the evidence given by the witness before the Magistrate in one of the cases His Lordship thought that the Magistrate did not appear to have taken the trouble of trying the second case, and that having tried the first one, and seeing that the second was of a similar nature he (the Magistrate) had simply sent up a copy of the evidence taken in the first case. This was a very irregular and unsatisfactory proceeding.—*Mail*.

A NATIVE JOURNALIST IN TROUBLE.—Last Thursday the High Court issued a warrant on behalf of G. Streenevasa Charry for the arrest of S. Kunniah Naidu, Proprietor of the "Indian Champion" Office, Madras, who is declared to have enticed away a woman named Alimalumungamma while under the temporary guardianship of her brother G. Streenivasa Charry, a cashier employed in the same office, and thereafter to have secretly decamped with her. The facts of the case as summed up for the information of the Court are briefly these :—Alimalumungamma who lived peaceably with her husband and her husband's father and mother had, in consequence of her husband's departure from Madras, put up with her brother Streenivasa Charry in Mint Street. While living with him Alimalumungamma was noticed to have treated Kunniah Naidu, who boarded and lodged in the same house with every mark of attention, and a familiarity soon sprang up between them which Streenivasa Charry did not dare to restrain. On the night of the 10th nltimo, Kunniah Naidu watched for an opportunith until the inmates of the house were fast asleep, then stealing into Alimalumungamma's room, took her by the hand and trudged her off to his uncle's abode at the Adyar, where she had scarcely remained two days when Streenivasa Charry receiving information as to his sister's whereabouts, hastened to the spot and with much difficulty and persuasion brought her back. She faithfully swore amendment, but ultimately on the 33rd ultimo again effected her escape with Kunniah Naidu, leaving behind her a letter to her brother which was to the purport that he would see her no more. A search is being maid for the parties, who are nowhere to be found.—*Mail*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

DEATH IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH.—During the month of June last the number of deaths registered in the North-West Provinces and Oudh was 1,59,599 as compare with 1,46,227 in the previous month. The increase is entirely due to cholera, from which there were 50,488 deaths as against 31,528. The number of births registered was 1,18,246.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN remains unaccounted for in the gossip which has been freely distributing honours and places during the week previous to the departure of the mail ; and there is an indisposition to believe that he will join even a Coalition Government. Nevertheless it is quite possible that the force of circumstances may prove too strong for him, as it is likely to be too powerful for the Marquis of Hartington. A London correspondent remarks that there has been noticed to be a good deal of private congratulation between the right hon'ble member for West Brimingham and Lord Randolph Churchill of late, but it cannot be said that the prospects of the National party which these two seek to inaugurate are remarkably brilliant. If such a party is to be formed in English politics, it is more likely to come about through the union of Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury, each of whom has a respectable following both in Parliament and in the nation, than by a combination of the forces of two such clever but extreme men as Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill.

MRS. TUCKER, OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

WE have been favoured with an advance copy of the *Sunday* Magazine for August containing an article by Dr. Alex H. Japp. describing the late Mrs Tucker's work in connection with the Salvation Army in India. We quote the following passages :—

Mrs. Tucker, whose maiden name was Louisa Mary Bode, was the daughter of the late Mrs. Gustavus Adolphus Bode, for many years of Morrey, in the county of Stafford, where she was born. Mr. Bode was of good Hanoverien family, but reverses had brought him to to England, where, though not rich, he was enabled to live in quiet independence in a country village. His wife was an Englishwonan.

While yet young she visited some relatives in Australia, and their experienced a deepening of her spiritual impressions. The death of her father during her absence much affected her, and doubtless had its own share in this result. "She returned to England in 1870," writes her sister, "and at the end of this year, her mother died. She then, with her sisters, went to live in Sandown, Isle of Wight ; and in the parish of the Rev. G. S, Karney entered more fully into Christian work, became a district visitor, and gathered together a number of boys on winter evenings, whom she instructed in secular knowledge as well as in truths of Scripture, and over whom she obtained a great influence. She gave them also many simple amusements, in some of which she herself would join. One of these boys is now a minister of the Gospel."

Here, too, assisted by her sisters, she began a work among the soldiers, holding Gospel meetings. Many of the men she induced to sign the temperance pledge better still, to become Soldiers of the Cross ; thus hitting out much the same line as Mrs. Daniell and Miss Western have done so much to extend. It was whilst engaged in this work that she met her future husband, Mr. Fred. St. G. de L. Tucker, Assistant Commissioner in the Indian Civil Service. He thus indicates the impression produced on him by her :—

"Having gone to the same Minister he strongly advised me to become 'Lieutenant' to Miss Bode and assist her in the work which she was so successfully carrying on among the poor. What struck me even more than her constant activity, was her plain straight-forward truthful way of dealing with people. She seemed utterly incapable of anything like subterfuge or deceit."

After some time Mr. Tucker and Miss Bode became engaged, and twelve months afterwards she went out to Amritsar to be married, Mr. Tucker having been back there some months doing the duties of his position as Assistant Commissioner. A gentleman who knew her and her work gives this characteristic incident—characterestic, though not of much importance in itself, because it bespeaks the woman :—

"Mrs. Tucker's start for India was remarkable, indeed. Amid the hurry of the last packing arrangements some confusion had arisen as to conveyance to the railway station, and rather than risk being too late, Mrs. Tucker mounted a greengrocer's cart with some of the baggage, and so rode in state through the City of London to Fenchurch Street Railway Station. The same energy of character and action, this same readiness in a moment to adapt herself to circumstances, described her throughout all her Indian experiences."

On being settled in India she at once began to work among the natives precisely as she had done among the poor at home. Both natives and soldiers were often entertained in Mr. Tucker's grounds, and after amusements of an innocent kind and music the glad tidings of great joy were declared. When in the district with her husband, Mrs. Tucker would gather the native women round her, sometimes sit down among them, nurse their babies.

"A year after our engagement in Sandown," says her husband, "we were married at Amritsar. The native Christians of the place gave her a warm welcome, and insisted on taking the horses out of the carriage, and doagging it themselves from the church to our home, where loving hands had prepared everything for her reception. Among those who helped to pull the carriage was the native pastor himself, the Rev. Sadiq Masih. From that time she won her way to the hearts of the native Christians "On another occasion I received notice to meet the Lieutenant-Governor, who was coming to our station. I declined to go because it was a Sunday. In this decision my dear wife thoroughly supported me, quite prepared to take the consequences whatever they might be, though we were seriously warned by my superior officer that we should get into trouble. Her courage was again put to the test when a letter came from Goxernment inquiring whether it was true that I was preaching among the natives. She urged me to assume the boldest attitude—to reply that I had done so and would do it again, and to say that I would sooner resign my commission than make any promise to the contrary. She was quite prepared to go out with me at any time to a life of suffering and hardship, and urged me not to flinch. The consequence was that the inquiry was dropped. On another occasion the Lieutenant-Governor particularly asked whether our meetings did not interfere with our work, but the officer who was then over me, though not himself saved, spoke up in my defence in the warmest manner."

Mr. Tucker himself bears testimony that the chief attraction to her of his position in the Civil Service, was the luxury of being able to give more liberally to the poor. "It was her delight, he says, "to reduce our expenses to the very lowest limit. When we were married I was anxious to make her as comfortable as possible, and had got together some fifteen servants, but she soon made havoc amongst them, and our expenses after marriage were much less than mine had been when I was alone. Indeed, was matter of remark that we 'were living like clerks,' and for this she was severely blamed in many quarters. But it was her delight in this way to be able to save money to help others. Those who were in distress always found in her a ready friend. While very keen to detect impostors, she was always planning to relieve real distress. Afterwards, when we became poor, the hardest cross to her was that she was unable to help others. But up to the very end she would share her last rupee with those who seemed to need it."

Some of the expressions this extract may come with a shock of surprise on the reader, who may ask, but did you not tell us that Mr. Tucker was in a high position in the Indian Civil Service, and are not those in such positions always highly paid ? That is quite true, reader, but there came a point when both Mr. and Mrs. Tucker felt that their happiness lay in his resigning his connection with the Civil Service of India, and resign he accordingly did. As an old Indian officer, with whom I spoke on the subject, said; on my expressing some surprise, "Well, 'tis the simple truth, Tucker sacrificed everything : chances of high promotion, everything, and became a poor man, for what he had saved he and his wife together gave away ; and that sort of thing isn't so common that one can afford to sneer at it ; and so convinced was I of his earnestness and sincerity, and power to do good, that I regularly, while in India, subscribed to his cause, and one of my great regrets now is, that, retired as I am, I am no longer able to do so to anything like the same extent as formerly."

Mrs. Tucker did not at first altogether approve of her husband relinquishing his position, on the ground that it gave him great advantages in influencing the native population for good. But she recognised some advantages freedom would bring. And when Mr. Tucker finally broke entirely away from Europeanism, to live with and like the natives, just as William Chalmers Burns had done in China, she went with him with all her heart. She might then be seen walking barefooted in the streets of Indian cities, not seldom met and recognised by those who had known her when she enjoyed the splendour of her husband's government position. And when Mrs. Tucker began to dress and live like a native among the natives, she was no longer in the vigour of youth, and had already suffered from her hard work, deprivation of comforts, and many anxieties.

Such an absolute breaking away from all ordinary traditions in the case of English people who went to the bazaars, gathered crowds in the streets by preaching and appeals, was not likely to be viewed with favour by the Government officials, who regard certain sorts of work done for the lower castes very much as some of the southern planters, prior to the great emancipation in America, regarded the education of the slaves. It might make their work of governing more difficult.

We have it on the authority of one who was then in India, and knew the circumstances well, that the authorities were influenced against the Tuckers by the idea that their proceedings would be likely to prejudice the position of the English residents, and might have very different effects upon the natives from what the Evangelists themselves conceived. This was a very peculiar position for those who, as agents of a government, were active supporters of a system which sends the nautch girls to the girls' schools of the towns in such proportions, that in some cases, out of sixty pupils enrolled, no fewer than forty had been inducted into the mysteries of the *nautch*, and, could graduate from the benches of that school at ten or twelve years of age into professed dancers ! And those who know what professed girl dancers are in India well know what this means. But we learn from good authority that there are few of the nautch girls but can read and write ; they find it further their business to learn these arts, and they learn them at the expense of a Government which thus provides free education for a class of panders and denies it to the pariah, to whom Mr. and Mrs. Tucker did not scruple to devote themselves as well as to others. After all, when one considers it fully, the Government and the Government agents were only consistent with themselves. Public order and peace were not likely to suffer, and did not suffer ; but Mr. and Mrs. Tucker underwent police persecution and even prosecution. Mr. Tucker, indeed, was put in prison ; and though Mrs. Tucker, who had stood by him and encouraged him in his "offence," escaped this indignity, she bravely persisted in visiting him while he was in prison for preaching to the poor, and for suffering for and with them—for these are the simple facts in his case as in hers.

In the year 1884 Mrs. Tucker's health failed, so that it was deemed better she should go to England for a time. "During the voyage home," says her sister, she would take her stand at the capstan *alone*, commence singing a hymn, and then plead lovingly and faithfully with those who had gathered around."

In 1886, during the time her husband was in England, although suffering from great bodily weakness, she went as far as Dharmsala, where she held meetings, and she continued to do so at different places on her way down to Bombay. From thence she proceeded to Ceylon to join her husband who had returned from England. She only remained their a month. Her health gave way, and she was ordered by the doctor immediately to return to Bombay. Upon her arrival there she became alarmingly ill. Ere three months had passed away she had entered into the joy of her Lord.

She was buried in the Sewree Cemetery, the procession passing through the native part of the town The Rev. Dr. Stone conducted the funeral service, and in the course of his address to the mourners—a vast crowd both English and native—he said that "he had known Mrs. Tucker for a long time and she had often been the means of a blessing to his own soul. Some people might have looked upon her life as a wasted one, because she had left a high place in society to come and work among the lowest, but he was sure it was not wasted."

In person Mrs. Tucker was very thin and fragile-looking, yet with such an air of decision and energy amid her marked quiet of manner, as suggested the idea of the sword through its keenness eating away the scabbard. This struck many who looked upon her at her work, more especially in later years in India, after the climate and the labours and exposures had begun to tell upon her. This impression appears to have been very present with the writer of the following sentences in the *Indian Spectator*—a native newspaper —at the time of her death :—

"Mrs. Tucker, of the Salvation Army, one of the most restless workers in faith, has gone to her rest. It is hard to conceive such an energetic spirit inhabiting a frame so light and fragile. Her enthusiasm was absolutely phenomenal for the Eastern mind, and we take it for a fact, though we may not see it, that its influence will spread over generations, and its memory will stimulate the effort so recklessly devoted by her people to their Saviour's cause."

Any words of eulogy on man or woman of such a type as this, no matter with what outward church or organization they may be connected, is mere supererogation. The facts speak. And if the facts do not speak to the hearts and minds of those who read, certainly no poor words of praise from such pens as ours would in the least avail.

A PLEADER STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS.

AN appeal has been made before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the matter of Sonthekal Krishna Row from two orders of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, dated Feb. 28, 1883, and July 28, 1883, the first of which directed that the name of Sonthekal Krishna Row be struck off the roll of second-grade pleaders and his certificate cancelled, and the second confirmed that order. Mr. C. W. Arathoon appeared for the appellant.

The appellant, Mr. S. Krishna Row, was a second-grade pleader in the courts of Coorg, having been enrolled on March 20, 1880. It seemed that on June 12 one Nanjappa filed a petition in the Court of the District Magistrate of Coorg, Mercara, in which he alleged that, having commenced a suit for the recovery of 600 Rs. in the Court of the Second Assistant Commissioner, and having lost that suit in the first two courts he desired Mr. S. Krishna Row, who was going to Bangalore at the time, to cause a second appeal to be preferred before the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg ; that Mr. S. Krishna Row received the papers and proceeded to Bangalore, where he undertook to retain a native barrister ; that on January 25th, 1880 Mr. Krishna Row caused his father-in-law to write stating that there were good grounds for a second appeal, and that the money for court fees &c., should be sent forthwith ; that on such demand being made Nanjabba remitted on January 29, 1880 to Mr. Krishna Row 80 Rs. for costs ; that on Feb. 2, 1880 Mr. Krishna Row telegraphed to Nanjabba "Appeal filed Saturday hearing not fixed" ; that Nanjabba subsequently ascertained that that second appeal had not been filed as he had been led to believe by Mr. Krishna Row. On Dec. 18 1880 Nanjabba retained a barrister to demand from Mr. Krishna Row the repayment of the money he had received and also damages for not filing the second appeal. On Dec. 13 it was stated Mr. Krishna Row wrote stating that the appeal had not been filed and offering to return half the money. On these allegations Nanjabba submitted that Mr. Krishna Row had been guilty of improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duties within the meaning of Section 14, Act XVIII. of 1879 the Legal Practitioners Act, and he prayed that he might be dealt with according to law. On July 6, 1882 Nanjabba filed another petition, wherein he stated that since his complaint to the district magistrate Mr. Krishna Row had returned the money 80 Rs. to him, and he had no desire to proceed further in the matter and declined to produce any further evidence. On the same day the district magistrate Major Magrath, discharged the accused under the provisions of Section 215, Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872). About three months after such discharge the district magistrate seemed to have reopened the matter. On Dec. 14, 1882, the commissioner ordered that the assistant commissioner should inquire into the conduct of the appellant. The assistant commissioner did not take any evidence, but, upon the statements recorded before the district magistrate, he found against Mr. Krishna Row. On Nov. 20, 1882, Mr. Krishna Row filed a full statement of his case in the commissioner's court, setting out the irregularity and illegality of the proceedings taken against him, and he requested that that petition be submitted to the judicial commissioner. On Feb. 15, 1883, the Commissioner of Coorg submitted the findings of the assistant commissioner to the jucial commissioner, observing that the appellant, among other things, had pleaded want of jurisdiction, and had objected to his not being afforded any opportunity of cross-examination. On receiving that report, and without any opportunity being given to Mr. Krishna Row to answer the charges preferred against him before the judicial commissioner, that officer, on Feb. 28, 1883, ordered that the appellant's certificate be cancelled and directed his name to be struck of the roll of secon-grade pleaders. On July 28, 1883, the judicial commissioner confirmed his previous order. The applicant submitted that no fault had been proved against him which would justify the punishment inflicted upon him, and that the orders of the judicial commissioner dated February 28, 1883, and July 28, 1883, should be discharged and cancelled, and that his name be reinstated in the roll of second-grade pleaders and his certificate restored to him.

Mr. Arathoon, in arguing the case for the appellant, contended that the Courts in India had acted without jurisdiction, or, if that were not so, they had acted illegally and irregularly, and not according to the Legal Practictioners Act of 1879.

Sir James Hannen, in delivering the judgment of their lordships yesterday, said that this was an appeal from two orders of Acting Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, striking the appellant's name off the roll of second-grade pleaders. Referring to the question of the telegram sent by the appellant stating that the appeal had been filed, their lordships pointed out that the appellant had in fact handed the papers and the 80 Rs. to the native barrister at Bangalore, and it did not appear, therefore, that the appellant could have had any motive for telegraphing falsely that the appeal had been filed. It would seem rather that there was some misunderstanding in the matter. Their lordships pointed out that the appellant was never heard before the acting judicial commissioner who represented the High Court in the matter, and their lordships were of opinion that there had been a plain irregularity in this, because the 10th section of the Legal Practitioners Act provided that no pleader should be suspended or dismissed under that Act unless he was allowed an opportunity of defending himself before the authority suspending or dimissing him. The authority which could do that was the High Court, represented by the judicial commissioner, before whom the appellant had not had an opportunity of defending himself. Their lordships were of opinion that the orders appealed from were plainly irregular, and the appellant must be restored to his position of second-grade pleader. Even if the charge had been established in a regular way, their lordships thought that the offence alleged against the appellant was not of a character which called for his entire removal from the roll, but a suspension would have been sufficient.

The orders appealed from were accordingly reversed, and the appellant, Mr. Krishna Row, was consequently restored to his position of second grade pleader.

GERMAN enterprise, it would appear, is not to be allowed to carry everything before it, even in Germany itself. The German protectionist papers were recently very wroth about a large contract for steel rails, required for a German railway, that had been secured by a leading Belgian Company. The Palatine Railway required some 4,500 tons of steel rails of the lowest tender, that of the Société Cockeril of Sersing, was accepted, the order thus going to Belgium, although several German firms had tendered for it.

GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT.

IN an article which appears in the August number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Prince Krapatkir writes on what he terms the "coming anarchy," a time when men will do what it is their interest to do and what their sense of duty prompts, without the constraint of external force. Leaving aside the use of the terrifying word anarchy, we shall find a good deal worth noting in the Prince's statement of the case for leaving men to their own motives for doing what is best for themselves and for others :—

Our whole education, since childhood up to the grave, nurtures the belief in the necessity of a government and its beneficial effects. Systems of philosophy have been elaborated to support this view ; history has been written from this standpoint ; theories of law have been circulated and taught for the same purpose. All politics are based on the same principle, each politician saying to people he wants to support him : "Give me the governmental power ; I will, I can, relieve you from the hardships of your present life." All our education is permeated with the same teachings. We may open any book of sociology, history, law, or ethics : everywhere we find government, its organisation, its deeds, playing so prominent a part that we grow accustomed to suppose that the State and the political men are everything ; that there is nothing behind the big statesmen. The same teachings are daily repeated in the Press. Whole columns are filled up with minutest records of parliamentary debates, of movements of political persons ; and, while reading these columns, we too often forget that there is an immense body of men—mankind in fact—growing and dying, living in happiness or sorrow, labouring and consuming, thinking and creating, besides those few men whose importance has been so swollen up as to overshadow humanity.

And yet, if we revert from the printed matter to our real life, and cast a broad glance on society as it is, we are struck with the infinitesimal part played by Government in our life. Millions of human beings live and die without having had anything to do with Government. Every day millions of transactions are made without the slightest interference of Government ; and those who enter into agreements have not the slightest intention of breaking bargains. Nay, those agreements which are not protected by Government (those of the Exchange, or card debts) are perhaps better kept than any others. The simple habit of keeping his word, the desire of not losing confidence, are quite sufficient in the immense overwhelming majority of cases to enforce the keeping of agreements. Of course, it may be said that there is stillthe government which might enforce them if necessary. But not to speak of the numberless cases which even could not be brought before a court, everybody who has the slightest acquaintance with trade will undoubtedly confirm the assertion that, if there were not so strong a feeling of honour to keep agreements, trade itself would become utterly impossible. Even those merchants and manufacturers who feel not the slightest remorse when poisoning their customers with all kinds of abominable drugs, duly labelled, even they also keep their commercial agreements. But, if such a relative morality as commercial honesty exists now, under the present conditions, when enrichment is the chief motive, the same feeling will further develop very fast as soon as robbing somebody of the fruits of his labour is no longer the economical basis of our life.

Another striking feature of our century tells in favour of the same no-government tendency. It is the steady enlargement of the field covered by private initiative, and the recent growth of large organisations resulting merely and simply from free agreement. The railway net of Europe —a confederation of so many scores of separate societies—and the direct transport of passengers and merchandise over so many lines which were built independently and federated together, without even so much as a Central Board of European Railways, are a most striking instance of what is already done by mere agreement. If fifty years ago somebody had predicted that railways built by so many separate companies finally would constitute so perfect a net as they do to-day, he surely would have been treated as a fool. It would have been urged that so many companies prosecuting their own interests, would never agree without an International Board of Railways, supported by an International convention of the European States, and endowed with governmental powers. But no such board was resorted to, and the agreement came nevertheless. The Dutch *Beurden* extending now their organisations over the rivers of Germany, and even to the shipping trade of the Baltic ; the numberless amalgamated manufacturers' associations, and the *syndicats* of France, are so many instances in point. If it be argued that many of these organisations are organizations for exploitation, it would prove nothing, because, if men prosecuting their own egotistic, often very narrow, interests can agree together, better inspired men, compelled to be more closely connected with other groups, will necessarily agree still easier and still better.

But there also is no lack of free organisations for nobler pursuits. One of the noblest achievements of our century is undoubtedly the Lifeboat Association. Since its first humble start, which we all remember, it has saved no less than 32,000 human lives. It makes appeal to the noblest instincts of man ; its activity is entirely dependent upon devotion to the common cause ; while its eternal organisation is entirely based upon the independence of the local Committees. The Hospitals Association and hundreds of like organisations, operating on a large scale and covering each a wide field, may also be mentioned under this head. But, while we know everything about governments and their deeds, what do we know about the results achieved by free co-operation ? Thousands of volumes have been written to record the acts of governments ; the most trifling amelioration due to law has been recorded ; its good effects have been exaggerated ; its bad effects passed by in silence. But where is the book recording what has been achieved by free co-operation of well-inspired men ? —At the same time, hundreds of societies are constituted every day for the satisfaction of some of the infinitely varied needs of civilized man. We have societies for all possible kinds of studies—some of them embracing the whole field of natural science. Others limited to a special branch ; societies for gymnastics, for shorthand writing, for the study of a separate author, for games and all kinds of sports, for forwarding the science of maintaining life, and for favouring the knowledge of how to destroy it ; philosophical and industrial, artistic and anti-artistic ; for serious work and for mere amusement—in short, there is not a single direction in which men would exercise their faculties without combining together for the prosecution of some common aim. Every day new societies are formed, while every year the old ones aggregate together into larger units, federate across the national frontiers, and co-operate in some common work.

The most striking feature of these numberless free growths is that they continually encroach on what was formerly the domain of the State or the Municipality. A householder in a Swiss village, on the banks of Lake Leman, belongs now to, at least, a dozen different societies which supply him with what is considered elsewhere as a function of the municipal government. Free federation of independent communes for temporary or permanent purposes lies at the very bottom of Swiss life, and to these federations many a part of Switzerland is indebted for its roads and fountains, its rich vineyards, well-kept forests, and meadows which the foreigner admires, and besides these small societies substituting themselves for the State within some limited sphere, do we not see other societies doing the same on a much wider scale ? Each German Burger is proud of the German army, but few of them know how much it borrows of its force from the numberless private societies for military studies, exercise, and games ; and how few are those who understand that their army would become an incoherent mass of men the day that each soldier was no longer inspired by the feelings which inspire him now ? In this country, even the task of defending the territory —that is, the chief, the great function of the State—has been undertaken by an army of volunteers, and this army surely might stand against any army of slaves obeying a military despot. More than that : a private society for the defence of the coasts of England has been seriously spoken of. Let it only come into life, and surely it will be a more effective weapon for self-defence than the ironclads of the navy. One of the most remarkable societies, however, which has recently arisen is undoubtedly the Red Cross Society. To slaughter men on the battlefields, that remains the duty of the State ; but these very States recognise

A "NEW CHUM" IN AUSTRALIA.

DR. J. CAMERON LEES, who went to Victoria a few weeks ago to find a solution to a difficulty which had arisen in connection with the Scotch Church in Melbourne, gives the following account in the *Scotsman* of the new chum in Victoria :—

A NEW CHUM'S FIRST EXPERIENCES.

The stranger who visits Australia is called a "new chum." It is a somewhat fond and kindly expression, and is not intended to convey either disrespect or disparagement. The new chum is dealt with gently, as a child at school, and generous efforts are made towards his education, to develop his budding intelligence. He is shown assiduously everything that is to be seen. He is expected to express his astonishment at all that comes within the range of his vision. He is questioned many times as to what he thinks of the country, and so after a not unkindly discipline he passes gradually out of the stage of the new chum into that of the "thorough colonial." The new chum who lands on the pier of Melbourne is perhaps most impressed with the fact that after having travelled many thousand miles and through tropical climes he should find himself again in a part of his own country. He naturally expects to come upon something of a foreign character, but he sees nothing of the kind. He hears the English tongue, perhaps flavoured with a slight nasal drawl. He sees the English flag flying—English spires rising on every side—English goods in the shop windows. When he reaches his temporary home he receives a hearty English welcome, and at night sleeps in a good English bed. It is most difficult for the "new chum" to realise that he has not returned to his own land. By-and-by he perceives differences—he hears expressions and sees customs that strike him as strange, but the first impression is that he is at home.

NOTHING WONDERFUL ABOUT MELBOURNE.

The "new chum" is almost expected to express his wonder at the greatness and grandeur of Melbourne. He is constantly asked, "What do you think of Melbourne; isn't it a wonderful city?" But the first impression is that it is just a large English town, with broader streets, better tramways, and a less smoky atmosphere—nothing wonderful about it. It is when he learns that this great city is only fifty years old that the sense of wonder comes. Most people that he meets are fond of telling him how young the city is. "Do you see that block of buildings in the corner of the street? The ground on which they stand was sold a few years ago for twenty pounds. It is now worth two hundred thousand." Or, "I knew a man who used, when he rode into Melbourne, to tie up his horse to a tree where the great Town Hall stands." Or, "When I came to the Colony I used to drive my bullocks right over and get bogged on the land where Bourke's is." The new chum is constantly regaled with scraps of personal information of this kind.

MELBOURNE IN '36.

A veteran settler who came to the Colony in '36 told me that when he landed at Melbourne there were only a few huts of "wattle and clab," as he termed them, standing on the banks of the Yarra—there was no pier or landing place, and he waded ashore knee-deep in mud—my informant is a hale and hearty man still, and it was strange to listen to his reminiscences, and then to think of Melbourne with its mighty suburbs, its palatial residences, its University, Houses of Parliament, railways, and all that makes up the amenity and attractiveness of a great city, having sprung from those huts of "wattle and clab" within the lifetime of one man.

There are two things in which the Melbournite specially glories. The one is Collins Street and the other the suburbs. The first to the Victorian is as the Prado, the Corso, the Nevsky Prospect, Princes Street, or any of the great civic thoroughfares of the world. He steps along it with pride. "Yes, sir," he says complacently, "it is a fine street." In truth, he has some reason to say so. Collins Street has all the features of a fine street. It is broad, is well paved, well lighted, and has many noble buildings. Most of these latter are banks, which stand prominent among the architectural efforts of the colony. They are fine buildings these banks, externally and internally—one of them newly erected has been decorated on high æsthetic principles, and has been termed in one of the local newspapers "the Cathedral of finance." Its counters are of the finest polished colonial wood, and its roof and pillars blaze with bright gilding, and glow with gorgeous colours.

"THE LIONS" OF MELBOURNE.

Collins Street, with all its magnificence, is still in a state of transition. Some of the buildings are very mean and shabby, and contrast very unfavourably with the adjacent structures. These shabby houses belong to an earlier period of Melbourne history. They are bound in time to be swept away, and then Collins Street will stand forth in all its glory, and compare favourably with any of those streets which are famous throughout the world. There is a fine bustle and traffic ever flowing through it, and ladies, got up after the most Parisian fashion, do there their shopping.

The suburbs of Melbourne are more attractive than the city itself. They stretch in every direction. One of them at least has attained the dignity of a city, and others of them are governed by municipal councils. Richmond, St. Kilda, Toorak South Yarra, embosomed in verdure, girdle round the great Victoria capital. The houses are, many of them, grand and imposing, but the house of the magnate, and the cottage of the city clerk or artisan stands in its own grounds, and is planted round with trees, among which the Scottish pine and fir tree are conspicuous. They are all railed in by neat wooden palings, and each has its verandah running round it. Toorak is remarkable for its palatial residences, most of which are inhabited by Scotsmen. It is the retreat of the successful squatter who comes here for the winter season.

SCOTSMEN IN AUSTRALIA

Our countrymen have made their mark among this class of colonists. They stick to whisky and Presbyterianism, are fond of theological controversy, are generous in their hospitality, and retain all the characteristics of their kinsmen at home. I cannot go down Collins Street without being accosted by some one from Fife, or Edinburgh, or Inverness. This is pleasant, but the pleasure is somewhat abated when, after being told that he knows you and knew your father before you, a loafer concludes with a modest request for the loan of five shillings! Victoria seems overrun with our countrymen, and their success is such that it seems to cause a little jealousy among those born in the Emerald Isle or south of the Tweed. The new chum hears here very often repeated the well-known Yankee definition of a Scotsman. "He is one who keeps the Sabbath and every other darned thing he can lay his hand on!" Notwithstanding this, our countrymen hold their own. Many of them hold high office, and each of them, you are sure to be told, came to the colony with the proverbial half-crown in his pocket.

A COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

As a new chum, I had the honour of being invited to the opening of the Colonial Parliament. The Legislative Council, which corresponds to our House of Lords, I found seated in an elegant and roomy chamber. The benches were filled with ladies attracted by the ceremonial. This was not very imposing. The chairman, a shrewd, long-headed Scotsman from Ross-shire, presided, clothed in Court dress and wearing a full-bottomed wig. After a time an usher entered with the intimation, made after three solemn bows to the President, "that his Excellency was approaching the Council Chamber." His Excellency, in uniform, bustled in, attended by his staff, and took the seat vacant by the President. The Lower House were summoned, and came to the bar, headed by their Speaker, also in wig and gown, and preceded by a mighty mace. Seated at the table with his cocked hat on, the Governor read a long speech, copies of which were handed by an aide-de-camp to the heads of both Houses, and with a little more bowing the cermonial came to an end. All this was very like what what have seen nearer home. It reminded one of the story of the Scottish laird who, having been induced to become a teetotaller, asked his friend, the landlady of the village inn, his old howff, for a glass of cordial, and as she was going out at the door called after her "Janet you can make' it as near the old thing as ye can."

Here everything is made as far as possible like "the old thing," even the opening of Parliament. There are differences, however, which strike the new chum. Some of these are not, perhaps, for the better, but on them at would be unpardonable to dwell. Still when one hears a leading statesman discussing "Larikinism," or a lady in her drawing-room talking of a house being "struck up"—Anglice robbed—and of the governor's screw being raised, one feels that though things here are really very like the "old thing," they are not altogether the same.

Holloway's Pills.—In the complaints peculiar to females these Pills are unrivalled. Their use by the fair sex has become so constant for the removal of their ailments that rare is the household that is without them. Amongst all classes, from the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is recorded to these renovating Pills; their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable in all cases; they may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganization or irregularity of the system, speedily removing the cause and restoring the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are unapproachable for subduing the maladies of young and old.

THE ORIGIN OF "PUNCH."

"THE origin of *Punch* has often been told, seldom correctly. Indirectly it sprang out of the *Illustrated* London *News*. That great organ was, as most people know, started originally as an advertizing medium for 'Parr's Life Pills'—a very wholesome alterative medicine which has now gone out of fashion, and which was prepared from a prescription of the late venerated Dr. Snaith, of Boston. The paper was printed by a Mr. Last, of Fleet-street and was one of the first printed upon a cylinder machine.

Wishing to employ his types and presses during the time when they were not required for the *Illustrated*, Mr. Last hit upon the notion of a new comic and satirical journal. He had some kind of acquaintance with the Mayhews: Mr. Joshua Mayhew (father of Henry) had acted as his solicitor in a somewhat troublesome lawsuit, and he was aware that Henry Mayhew was a journalist in a fashion of his own. To him, therefore, he betook himself, and found him established in a set of chambers in Clements Inn, then approached by a curious old gateway—long ago pulled down to make room for the Royal Courts under which the vendors of eel-pies, baked potatoes, and hot chestnuts had their habitat.

Henry Mayhew jumped at Mr. Last's offer, and the pair walked together to Mark Lemon's abode in Newcastle-street. There arrangements were made, and on the following day a little party assembled in the parlour of the Edinburgh Castle Tavern in the Strand, where the plan of the new publication was finally settled. Lemon drafted it upon three half-sheets of foolscap, facsimiles of which may be seen in an exceedingly scarce anonymous pamphlet in the library of the British museum. The name was left unsettled until later, when, some badinage going on upon Mark Lemon's Christian name, Henry Mayhew jumped at the idea which it suggested. 'A good thought,' said he, 'we'll call it *Punch*'; and *Punch* it was—a mixture of sweet and sour, strong and weak, kindly and harsh, grave and gay. The association of the name with the puppet-show of the streets was purely an after thought.

"The name having been decided upon, Mayhew and Lemon were installed as joint editors, with Ebenezer Landells and Archibald Henning as artistic managers, and with Stirling Coyne, Douglas Jerrold, Henry Baylis as contributors and George Hodder as sub-editor. The staff was afterwards augmented by the accession of Gilbert à Beckett, W. M. Thackeray, Mr. Brine, Watts, Phillips, the dramatist, and W. H. Wills, who was afterwards for many years associated with Charles Dickens in the conduct of *Household Words* and *All the Year Round*. It is melancholy to reflect that in the person of Henry Mayhew the last of that brilliant staff has gone over to the majority. In spite of its cleverness and wit it was some time before *Punch* became a paying property. Mr. Last lost money over it and was thankful to hand it over to Messrs. Bradbury and Evans on condition of their assuming the responsibilities he had incurred. Mayhew's editorial connection with the paper ceased when the transfer took place, but both he and his brothers continued to contribute for many years. Augustus was the author of the famous jest: Advice to young persons about to marry: Don't'—which is popularly supposed to have been rewarded with sums varying from fifty to a hundred guineas but which really was paid for at the ordinary 'scale price.'

"In later years Mayhew distinguished himself in a somewhat different fashion. He was the first of the 'slummers,' and before 'slumming' had grown to be a fashionable diversion he was busy amongst the homes and haunts of 'London Labour and the London Poor.' The good that he did is hardly to be expressed in words; but one thing may be set down here—it was mainly through his outspokenness in the columns of the now defunct *Morning Chronicle*, and through his insistance in other directions, that the Common Lodging Houses Act was passed, and that the system of inspection which has so greatly lightened the lot of the poorest classes of the community was introduced. In other departments of literature—and he tried his hand at many—he was perhaps hardly so happy. His book on 'German Life and Character' was heartily abused, especially by those whose weaknesses and follies is satirized; and some of his other works have been 'dammed with faint praise.' But that he was a man of great knowledge, wide general culture, and conspicuous ability none will deny; while his fine temper and genuine kindness of heart endeared him to every one who came in contact with him."

"MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM" AT POPE'S VILLA.

IF Alexander Pope could have revisited his villa at Twickenham on Sunday evening, July 24, he would certainly have been surprised at the sounds of revelry which echoed through his old-world gardens on the banks of the Thames. He would have met Colonel Cody, with the inevitable sombrero, in the historical grotto; he would have heard M. Gennadius explain the true principles of Greek dramatic art to Mrs. Brown Potter; he would have seen Mr. T. P. O'Connor forsake Home Rule for the distribution of play-bills; and he would assuredly have warmly congratulated Mrs. Labouchere in an ode or a sonnet on the triumphant success with which (the inopportune feminine previshness of her original stagemanager notwithstanding) she produced, unaided, the pastoral scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream" on a flowery bank beneath the shade of a spreading beech-tree, lighted by electricity. Mr. and Mrs. Jeune (just back from Portsmouth) were present; Lady Archibald Campbell (in a mob-cap of mauve muslin, a purple velvet cassock, and white kid boots), Mrs. George Batten and Mrs. Branning Maddison represented the corps of "distinguished amateurs;" Mrs, Bernard-Beere looked very well in white and silver; scarcely a prominent member of *the* profession was away; Mr. Hamilton Aide and Miss Braddon did duty for Literature; Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., and Mr. Briton Riviere for Art; and Colonel Stracey for the Army. Nothing could possibly have been more picturesque. Miss Norreys, the most charming and piquant of Pucks, was perhaps the first favourite; but Miss Kate Vaughan, delightfully dressed, made the most graceful of Titanias; and Miss Fortescue astonished everybody by the force and skill with which she acted the part of Hormia. G.A.S. proved a robust, vigorous, and diverting Bottom. He certainly did not suffer from stage-fright, and his antics and stutterings were received with rapturous applause. Mr. Claude Ponsonby as Lysander, Mr. Colnaughi as Oberon, Mr. Percy Lyndal as the Duke (all excellent performances) shared the honours of the evening with Mr. Sala. Mr. Van Biene conducted Mendelssohn's music; and the threatening storm obligingly held off till all was over and Mrs. Labouchere's victory complete.—*The World*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"About four hundred guests assembled, arrayed in every variety of costume, from Mr. Hermann Vezin in boating flannels to Mr. Hamilton Aide in full ball costume. The sage of Northampton was himself clothed in a pot hat and a Norfolk jacket, which set off his figure to perfection. The play, it is said, will be repeated for the benefit of one of the many charities in which Mr. Labouchere interests himself on the sly. The Twickenham curates, as we have hinted, were pleased to express themselves as highly displeased with the whole performance—on which we can only remark, as Mr. Micawber did when his wife's relations expressed themselves as displeased at the news that Mrs. Micawber was again about to become a mother, 'We are not aware that it is anything to them.'"

THE HEAT IN PARIS.

ALTHOUGH the canicular heat continues (says a Paris correspondent) many inveterate Parisians still linger on the boulevards. The real old Parisian makes no remarkable change in his appearance or his habits during the dog-days, save that he has supplanted his frock-coat by an alpaca cut-away, and, instead of being buttoned up like a cavalry officer, displays a gorgeously immaculate white vest and an ultramarine cravat with snowy spots. He still takes his luncheon in his favourite cafe or restaurant, where he may be seen seated at the opened window, discussing before the people his fried sole and his Chablis. Yet the heat is beginning to take a little colour out of the cheeks of the old Parisian, as it is out of those of his less-favoured fellow-citizens who pine amid the baking labyrinths of the city, where the breezes from the zone of hills which encircle Paris faint away amid the high houses, and do not reach the toilers in crowded workshops and gloomy courts. In these penned-up districts the only people who do not look hot and uncomfortable are the tidy wives of the "charcutiers" or pork-butchers, who sit all day long in their shops with their clean white aprons on, dispensing slices of galantine and morsels of Lyons or Arles sausages to little workgirls and milliners' apprentices. Yet they must feel the heat; but if they do they are so fresh-looking, so neat in their attire and their shops are so clean, that they do not give that idea of discomfort and that impression of sultriness called forth by even a rapid contemplation of the establishment of their neighbours who sell cheese and butter. This is the epoch of the "odours of Paris," when the sun seems to draw out the exhalations of the drains, which mingle with the pungent smells emitted from the places where "grwyere" lies limp and brown in glass cases, and *fromage de Brie* looks sun-stricken and uninviting on wooden platters. The smells of Paris are decidedly unpleasant at the present moment; but those who linger here find some uncharitable consolation in the consciousness that the odours emitted in ill-drained rustic or seaside towns are infinitely more perilous to health.

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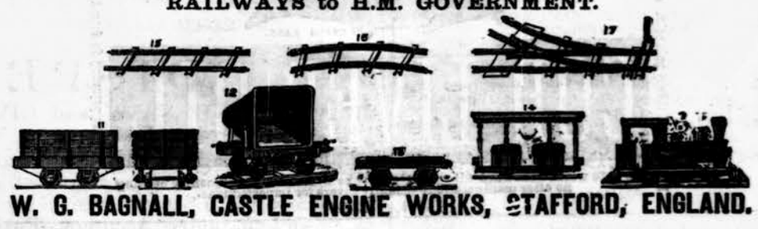

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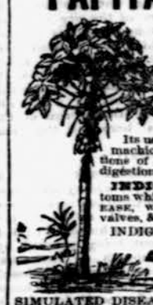

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